

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

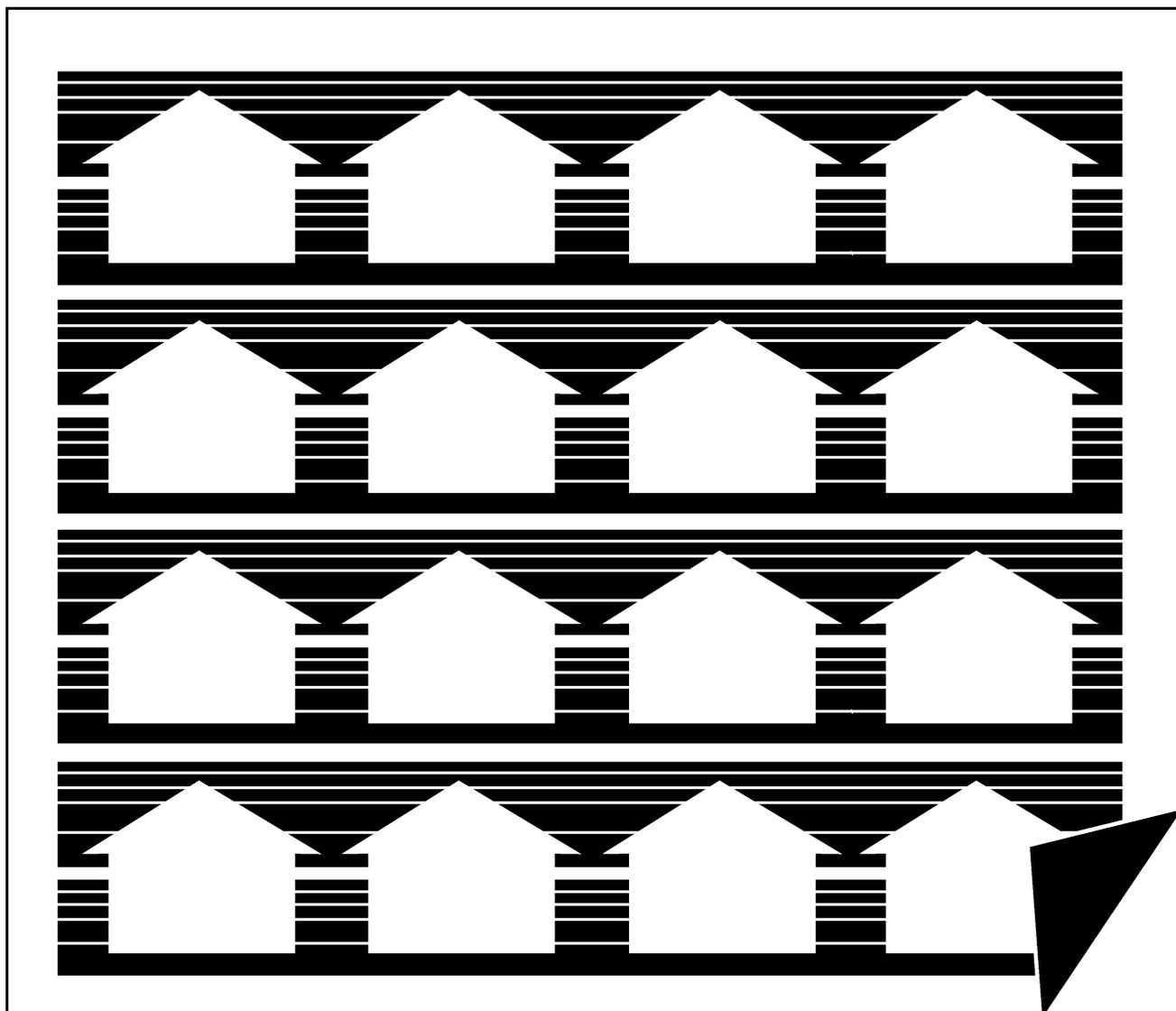
1990 CH-2-29

1990 Census of Housing

Detailed Housing
Characteristics

Nebraska

CENSUS '90



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1990 CH-2-29

1990 Census of Housing
**Detailed Housing
Characteristics
Nebraska**



U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



**Economics and Statistics
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title: Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
(Data based on sample and subject to the sampling error. For definitions of terms, see appendix A.)

Headnote: (Blank)

Column head: Total, Male, Female

Heading: Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

Stubhead: This State

Stub: Total population, White population, Black population, Hispanic population, etc.

Sidehead: (Blank)

Boxhead: Total, Male, Female

Data field: (Numerical data values)

Page number and State name: 28 ALASKA

Report title: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+ ” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	...	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	12
HOUSEHOLDER COUNTS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	2-3(A-D), 96(A)	2(A-D)	3(A-D)	4(A-D)	96(A)	5(A-D)	5(A-D)	...
Bedrooms	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	...	...
Condominium units	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Householder 65 years and over	14, 23-28(A), 36, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 97	14, 23-28(A)	35, 45-50(A)	67, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	97	80, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	...	100
Heating fuel	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Income in 1989, household	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98, 99	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98, 99	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Income in 1989 by gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	16, 29-34(A), 38, 51-56(A), 59(B), 62(C), 65(D)	16, 29-34(A)	38, 51-56(A)	69, 72(A), 75(B), 78(C)	...	82, 85(A), 88(B), 91(C)	...	...
Income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	16, 29-34(A), 38, 51-56(A), 59(B), 62(C), 65(D)	16, 29-34(A)	38, 51-56(A)	69, 72(A), 75(B), 78(C)	...	82, 85(A), 88(B), 91(C)	...	...
Gross rent	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Gross rent as percentage of household income in 1989	98	...	...	...	98	...	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

See symbol and footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table or specific data within the table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Kitchen facilities	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	...	...
Mobile homes.....	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	15, 37, 98	15	37	68	98	81	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Plumbing facilities	13, 14, 17-22(A), 35, 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 97, 99	13, 14, 17-22(A)	35, 36, 39-44(A)	66, 67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 97, 99	79, 80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Poverty level in 1989, households below	14, 23-28(A), 36, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 97, 99	14, 23-28(A)	36, 45-50(A)	67, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	97, 99	80, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Second mortgage or home equity loan	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Sewage disposal	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Source of water	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Telephone in unit	14, 36	14	36	67	...	80	...	...
Tenure	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96(A)	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96(A)	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Vacancy status	13, 35, 96	13	35	66	96	79	...	...
Vehicles available	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

See symbol and footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table or specific data within the table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuatorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Year householder moved into unit	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Year structure built	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

... Not applicable for this report.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

²Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut households.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

William S. Chapin
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Physical Characteristics Branch
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent

counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of “Cherokee” tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned

during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 4

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in this report. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 1,000 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 1,000 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. Figure 1 shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.) Thresholds are calculated for each race and Hispanic origin population

Figure 1. Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	15,300	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 1,000 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	1,100	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 1,000 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (of any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic origin persons.

Figure 2. Race and Hispanic Population Subgroups

Race	Hispanic origin
White	Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic Dominican (Dominican Republic) Central American Costa Rican Guatemalan Honduran Nicaraguan Panamanian Salvadoran South American Argentinean Chilean Colombian Ecuadorian Peruvian Venezuelan All other Hispanic origin
Black	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	
American Indian	
Eskimo	
Aleut	
Asian or Pacific Islander	
All Asian	
Chinese	
Filipino	
Japanese	
Asian Indian	
Korean	
Vietnamese	
Cambodian	
Hmong	
Laotian	
Thai	
All Pacific Islander	
Hawaiian	
Samoan	
Guamanian	

subgroup as shown in figure 2 above. (For more information on the race and Hispanic origin categories, see appendix B.)

The Census Bureau provides data in greater subject-matter and geographic detail on summary tape files (STF's) than in printed reports. Each printed report is derived from a specific summary tape file. For data not shown in a report because of the application of thresholds or complementary thresholds, see the corresponding summary tape file. For more information on computer tapes and other data products, see appendix F.

User Note 5

The Hispanic origin groups included in the category, "All other Hispanic origin" may vary among some data products. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin groups listed on the census questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," or "other Spanish/ Hispanic" origin.

In the tables of this report, the category, "All other Hispanic origin" includes only those persons who reported "other Spanish/ Hispanic," *and* are not included in the specific groups listed under "Other Hispanic."

In other selected data products, "All other Hispanic origin" is a residual category that includes all persons who reported any Hispanic origin group but were not tabulated in any of the Hispanic origin groups listed in the table. (For more information on Hispanic origin, see appendix B.)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

GENERAL

User Note 1

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

Table 1. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All persons	All housing units							Occupied housing units						
		Total	Percent			Year structure built		Median year structure built	Total	Percent			Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
			Condo- minium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier			House- holder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	With a mort- gage	Not mort- gaged	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Scottsbluff city -----	13 711	6 086	.5	.4	1.0	6.3	28.6	1953	5 588	21.2	8.3	7.1	538	201	294
Seward city -----	5 634	2 151	—	.3	.3	14.3	27.5	1963	2 009	19.2	7.5	1.9	589	222	353
Sidney city -----	5 959	2 741	.5	.8	2.5	8.7	21.1	1954	2 457	20.8	6.3	5.1	473	180	286
Skyline CDP -----	2 563	787	1.7	—	1.9	32.4	—	1977	770	11.7	—	1.6	1 186	377	217
South Sioux City city -----	9 677	3 816	—	.1	.7	13.8	24.4	1964	3 648	20.9	8.8	5.3	559	187	358
Valentine city -----	2 826	1 332	—	—	—	9.5	25.8	1959	1 182	14.1	6.8	9.5	432	186	267
Wahoo city -----	3 681	1 570	—	—	.8	10.4	39.5	1950	1 482	13.3	11.0	2.6	479	186	268
Wayne city -----	5 142	1 830	.7	.7	.5	8.3	41.2	1952	1 705	23.9	7.1	3.5	532	207	269
West Point city -----	3 250	1 388	—	—	—	11.8	36.7	1956	1 310	9.6	9.7	3.3	499	162	272
York city -----	7 884	3 323	.9	—	.2	12.6	29.3	1962	3 130	16.0	9.5	3.7	545	197	321

Table 7. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent								Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)				
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built			Median year structure built	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
								1980 to March 1990						1939 or earlier
The State -----	57 128	19 417	.6	.5	30.9	25.7	11.4	8.3	27.3	1956	521	177	337	
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban -----	56 269	19 238	.6	.5	31.0	26.0	11.5	8.1	27.4	1956	518	177	337	
Inside urbanized area -----	55 132	18 931	.6	.5	30.7	26.1	11.4	8.1	27.4	1956	519	177	337	
Central place -----	48 527	16 885	.7	.5	30.5	28.9	12.7	6.2	30.3	1954	468	178	319	
Urban fringe -----	6 605	2 046	.3	.3	32.5	3.1	1.0	24.0	3.2	1973	938	104	448	
Outside urbanized area -----	1 137	307	—	2.3	48.2	14.3	14.0	8.8	31.3	1962	427	196	340	
Place of 10,000 or more -----	865	227	—	3.1	51.1	8.8	5.7	6.6	30.0	1961	423	210	346	
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	272	80	—	—	40.0	30.0	37.5	15.0	35.0	1963	1 125	125	290	
Rural -----	859	179	1.1	1.1	25.7	2.2	9.5	31.8	17.3	1975	910	180	290	
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	126	30	—	—	53.3	6.7	43.3	—	46.7	1945	475	—	277	
Place of less than 1,000 -----	77	22	—	—	45.5	9.1	18.2	13.6	18.2	1973	425	125	219	
Other rural -----	656	127	1.6	1.6	15.7	—	—	42.5	10.2	1978	925	185	492	
Rural farm -----	37	4	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	1940—	—	—	—	
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Inside metropolitan area -----	55 543	19 002	.6	.5	30.7	26.0	11.4	8.3	27.2	1956	522	177	337	
In central city -----	48 527	16 885	.7	.5	30.5	28.9	12.7	6.2	30.3	1954	468	178	319	
Not in central city -----	7 016	2 117	.3	.3	32.3	3.0	1.3	25.1	3.1	1973	940	104	448	
Urban -----	6 652	2 054	.3	.3	32.7	3.1	1.4	23.9	3.2	1973	938	104	447	
Inside urbanized area -----	6 605	2 046	.3	.3	32.5	3.1	1.0	24.0	3.2	1973	938	104	448	
Outside urbanized area -----	47	8	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	1975	—	—	138	
Rural -----	364	63	—	—	17.5	—	—	65.1	—	1983	950	—	1 500	
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 585	415	.5	2.2	42.2	11.6	12.5	10.4	30.6	1964	438	189	337	
Urban -----	1 090	299	—	2.3	46.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	32.1	1961	427	196	342	
Inside urbanized area -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Outside urbanized area -----	1 090	299	—	2.3	46.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	32.1	1961	427	196	342	
Place of 10,000 or more -----	865	227	—	3.1	51.1	8.8	5.7	6.6	30.0	1961	423	210	346	
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	225	72	—	—	33.3	33.3	30.6	16.7	38.9	1961	1 125	125	294	
Rural -----	495	116	1.7	1.7	30.2	3.4	14.7	13.8	26.7	1973	800	180	285	
COUNTY														
Douglas County -----	45 249	15 824	.7	.5	29.3	28.9	12.3	6.2	29.6	1954	476	178	318	
Lancaster County -----	4 824	1 510	.5	.4	41.9	21.1	13.2	16.0	29.2	1964	544	176	366	
Sarpy County -----	5 289	1 608	.4	.4	33.9	3.0	1.2	21.3	2.5	1972	900	—	452	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bellevue city -----	2 016	756	—	—	37.3	5.4	.9	9.9	3.8	1971	781	—	447	
Lincoln city -----	4 698	1 506	.5	.4	42.0	21.2	13.3	16.0	29.3	1964	544	176	366	
Offutt AFB West CDP -----	1 487	353	1.7	1.7	29.7	2.0	2.0	—	1.7	1962	—	—	453	
Omaha city -----	43 829	15 379	.7	.5	29.4	29.7	12.6	5.2	30.4	1953	456	178	314	

Table 8. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent										Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		Median year structure built	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier				
The State -----	12 564	3 559	.4	.5	39.2	23.3	35.0	17.2	29.5	1965	492	168	273
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban -----	6 732	2 019	.3	.3	45.7	25.9	27.6	11.9	32.6	1956	585	172	317
Inside urbanized area -----	4 223	1 277	—	—	43.9	28.9	20.0	10.1	31.0	1957	613	141	350
Central place -----	3 473	1 059	—	—	42.6	32.8	22.9	8.5	33.8	1952	560	157	330
Urban fringe -----	750	218	—	—	50.0	10.1	6.0	17.9	17.4	1970	785	100—	447
Outside urbanized area -----	2 509	742	.8	.8	48.8	20.6	40.7	15.1	35.3	1953	554	228	259
Place of 10,000 or more -----	1 249	358	1.7	1.7	55.0	11.2	34.9	12.3	37.4	1949	544	306	268
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	1 260	384	—	—	43.0	29.4	46.1	17.7	33.3	1961	569	225	238
Rural -----	5 832	1 540	.5	.8	30.7	19.9	44.6	24.0	25.4	1972	345	165	208
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	760	201	—	1.5	47.3	25.4	37.8	21.4	44.3	1951	413	150	271
Place of less than 1,000 -----	2 772	748	.7	.9	32.4	27.3	53.1	20.2	19.1	1973	296	168	156
Other rural -----	2 300	591	.3	.3	23.0	8.6	36.2	29.8	26.9	1974	348	164	236
Rural farm -----	220	63	—	—	15.9	11.1	25.4	17.5	39.7	1952	1 650	208	113
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area -----	4 482	1 365	—	—	43.2	28.0	18.8	11.0	30.9	1958	644	150	354
In central city -----	3 473	1 059	—	—	42.6	32.8	22.9	8.5	33.8	1952	560	157	330
Not in central city -----	1 009	306	—	—	45.1	11.4	4.2	19.6	20.9	1969	880	100—	456
Urban -----	771	237	—	—	54.0	13.1	5.5	20.7	16.0	1970	866	100—	443
Inside urbanized area -----	750	218	—	—	50.0	10.1	6.0	17.9	17.4	1970	785	100—	447
Outside urbanized area -----	21	19	—	—	100.0	47.4	—	52.6	—	1989	2 000+	—	163
Rural -----	238	69	—	—	14.5	5.8	—	15.9	37.7	1962	1 058	250	544
Outside metropolitan area -----	8 082	2 194	.6	.8	36.7	20.3	45.1	21.0	28.6	1970	408	176	224
Urban -----	2 488	723	.8	.8	47.4	19.9	41.8	14.1	36.2	1952	540	228	260
Inside urbanized area -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside urbanized area -----	2 488	723	.8	.8	47.4	19.9	41.8	14.1	36.2	1952	540	228	260
Place of 10,000 or more -----	1 249	358	1.7	1.7	55.0	11.2	34.9	12.3	37.4	1949	544	306	268
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	1 239	365	—	—	40.0	28.5	48.5	15.9	35.1	1958	533	225	245
Rural -----	5 594	1 471	.5	.8	31.5	20.5	46.7	24.4	24.8	1973	327	163	203
COUNTY													
Douglas County -----	2 480	691	—	—	40.2	33.6	21.1	7.5	30.7	1952	633	145	318
Lancaster County -----	1 259	418	—	—	43.8	28.5	23.2	11.7	37.8	1956	542	181	381
Thurston County -----	3 056	734	.8	1.1	21.8	24.3	56.8	29.8	13.6	1975	288	165	157
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Lincoln city -----	1 148	401	—	—	43.1	28.7	24.2	12.2	36.4	1960	542	175	375
Omaha city -----	2 325	658	—	—	42.2	35.3	22.2	6.2	32.2	1950	571	145	318

Table 9. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent										Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		Median year structure built	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier				
The State	12 566	3 269	.5	.3	44.4	8.2	5.0	18.3	20.2	1967	720	200	328
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban	11 470	3 102	.5	.2	45.4	8.3	4.7	18.7	19.2	1968	728	209	331
Inside urbanized area	9 668	2 665	.5	.2	47.0	8.2	2.8	19.6	19.1	1968	753	198	342
Central place	6 530	2 040	.7	.2	50.6	10.3	3.4	13.3	24.1	1963	637	204	319
Urban fringe	3 138	625	—	—	35.2	1.3	.8	40.3	2.9	1977	888	138	436
Outside urbanized area	1 802	437	—	—	35.9	8.7	16.2	12.8	19.5	1965	605	242	273
Place of 10,000 or more	1 221	285	—	—	41.4	4.2	16.8	13.3	21.8	1966	620	254	272
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	581	152	—	—	25.7	17.1	15.1	11.8	15.1	1964	489	225	325
Rural	1 096	167	1.2	3.0	24.6	6.6	9.6	11.4	39.5	1956	483	171	260
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	238	44	—	—	22.7	—	—	4.5	38.6	1958	363	138	213
Place of less than 1,000	244	56	—	—	21.4	7.1	12.5	7.1	39.3	1949	475	167	237
Other rural	614	67	3.0	7.5	28.4	10.4	13.4	19.4	40.3	1970	758	225	288
Rural farm	98	29	—	17.2	—	—	17.2	—	65.5	1940—	775	—	—
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area	9 942	2 690	.5	.2	46.8	8.1	2.8	19.7	19.0	1969	757	197	341
In central city	6 530	2 040	.7	.2	50.6	10.3	3.4	13.3	24.1	1963	637	204	319
Not in central city	3 412	650	—	—	35.1	1.2	.8	40.0	2.8	1977	889	136	429
Urban	3 144	627	—	—	35.1	1.3	.8	40.2	2.9	1977	889	138	436
Inside urbanized area	3 138	625	—	—	35.2	1.3	.8	40.3	2.9	1977	888	138	436
Outside urbanized area	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1975	1 750	—	—
Rural	268	23	—	—	34.8	—	—	34.8	—	1978	892	125	283
Outside metropolitan area	2 624	579	.3	.9	32.8	8.5	15.0	11.6	26.1	1963	580	205	270
Urban	1 796	435	—	—	36.1	8.7	16.3	12.9	19.5	1965	598	242	273
Inside urbanized area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside urbanized area	1 796	435	—	—	36.1	8.7	16.3	12.9	19.5	1965	598	242	273
Place of 10,000 or more	1 221	285	—	—	41.4	4.2	16.8	13.3	21.8	1966	620	254	272
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	575	150	—	—	26.0	17.3	15.3	12.0	15.3	1964	482	225	325
Rural	828	144	1.4	3.5	22.9	7.6	11.1	7.6	45.8	1945	445	175	237
COUNTY													
Douglas County	4 564	1 350	.5	.4	46.7	8.2	2.6	20.5	16.0	1970	783	200	363
Lancaster County	2 974	916	.8	—	53.6	10.9	3.8	15.3	30.1	1962	564	220	301
Sarpy County	2 071	358	—	—	32.4	1.7	—	26.5	5.0	1971	843	138	390
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Lincoln city	2 928	913	.8	—	53.8	11.0	3.8	15.3	30.2	1962	559	220	301
Omaha city	3 602	1 127	.6	.4	48.0	9.8	3.1	11.6	19.2	1963	676	200	344

Table 12. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householders for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder							
	Total	Percent			Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
		Lacking complete plumbing facilities	No vehicle available	No telephone in unit		With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND								
All areas	879	.7	25.5	58.2	1975	235	163	148
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omaha Reservation, IA-NE (pt.)	433	.5	24.7	63.3	1976	302	160	145
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.)	2	—	—	—	1975	200—	—	—
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation (pt.)	2	—	—	—	1975	200—	—	—
Santee Reservation, NE	135	—	32.6	65.9	1979	200—	138	126
Winnebago Reservation, NE	309	1.3	23.6	48.2	1974	263	168	172
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA								
All areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table with columns for State, Urban and Rural, and Size of Place. It is divided into 'Specified owner-occupied housing units' and 'Specified renter-occupied housing units'. Each section contains 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989' and 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989'. The data is presented in a multi-level hierarchical format with columns for 'The State', 'Total', 'Total' (Urban), 'Central place' (Urban), 'Urban fringe' (Urban), 'Place of 10,000 or more' (Rural), 'Place of 2,500 to 9,999' (Rural), 'Total' (Rural), 'Place of 1,000 to 2,499' (Rural), 'Place of less than 1,000' (Rural), and 'Rural farm'.

Table 58. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

— Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table with columns for State (Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian) and rows for Occupied housing units, HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER, HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989, MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS, and GROSS RENT.

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 68. Financial Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table with columns for County (Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Garden, Garfield, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hall) and rows for Household Income in 1989, Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs, and Gross Rent. It contains numerical data for various housing categories across the counties.

Table 69. Household Income Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table with 11 columns for counties (Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming) and rows for household income levels and rent percentages in 1989. The table is divided into sections for 'Specified owner-occupied housing units' and 'Specified renter-occupied housing units'. Each section contains data for 'All income levels', 'Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989', and 'Household income in 1989 by gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989'.

Table 72. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Dakota County				Douglas County			
	White	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	2 914	44	2 908	84 406	6 137	154	565	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels-----	2 914	44	2 908	84 406	6 137	154	565	
Less than 10 percent-----	539	2	539	15 217	862	21	70	
10 to 14 percent-----	705	11	699	16 194	1 106	30	82	
15 to 19 percent-----	623	8	623	17 367	1 048	31	96	
20 to 24 percent-----	397	12	397	14 328	905	18	104	
25 to 29 percent-----	238	1	238	8 365	687	21	53	
30 to 34 percent-----	118	—	118	4 383	446	7	33	
35 to 49 percent-----	147	—	147	4 704	486	26	73	
50 percent or more-----	132	10	132	3 484	526	—	54	
Not computed-----	15	—	15	364	71	—	—	
Median-----	16.6	20.4	16.7	18.1	20.1	19.2	21.7	
Less than \$20,000-----	797	11	797	15 618	2 430	42	117	
Less than 20 percent-----	302	—	302	5 386	619	6	6	
20 to 24 percent-----	95	—	95	2 063	308	6	9	
25 to 29 percent-----	103	1	103	1 409	281	8	14	
30 to 34 percent-----	54	—	54	1 179	234	7	7	
35 percent or more-----	228	10	228	5 225	917	15	81	
Not computed-----	15	—	15	356	71	—	—	
Median-----	24.7	50.0+	24.7	25.6	29.5	30.7	38.6	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	892	2	892	19 889	1 670	49	69	
Less than 20 percent-----	522	2	522	9 475	925	26	13	
20 to 24 percent-----	178	—	178	3 196	218	12	19	
25 to 29 percent-----	84	—	84	3 179	268	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	64	—	64	2 054	174	—	8	
35 percent or more-----	44	—	44	1 981	85	11	29	
Not computed-----	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Median-----	18.1	10.0-	18.1	20.7	18.7	19.3	31.6	
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	645	23	639	20 116	1 063	20	160	
Less than 20 percent-----	528	11	522	11 723	674	7	71	
20 to 24 percent-----	74	12	74	4 630	248	—	35	
25 to 29 percent-----	36	—	36	2 457	107	13	27	
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	721	24	—	10	
35 percent or more-----	7	—	7	585	10	—	17	
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median-----	14.4	20.2	14.4	18.3	17.1	26.2	21.3	
\$50,000 or more-----	580	8	580	28 783	974	43	219	
Less than 20 percent-----	515	8	515	22 194	798	43	158	
20 to 24 percent-----	50	—	50	4 439	131	—	41	
25 to 29 percent-----	15	—	15	1 320	31	—	12	
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	429	14	—	8	
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	397	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Median-----	12.1	17.5	12.1	14.5	12.7	14.6	15.2	
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	1 709	80	1 681	48 530	9 212	522	771	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels-----	1 709	80	1 681	48 530	9 212	522	771	
Less than 10 percent-----	114	14	114	1 998	328	—	33	
10 to 14 percent-----	206	10	200	5 879	859	103	106	
15 to 19 percent-----	340	14	334	8 979	1 129	67	127	
20 to 24 percent-----	268	4	264	8 117	999	45	129	
25 to 29 percent-----	157	—	157	5 959	1 221	37	47	
30 to 34 percent-----	72	3	72	3 965	987	21	76	
35 to 49 percent-----	165	18	163	5 498	1 029	76	61	
50 percent or more-----	312	17	302	6 562	2 205	165	97	
Not computed-----	75	—	75	1 573	455	8	95	
Median-----	22.9	22.5	22.9	24.1	29.4	31.2	22.8	
Less than \$10,000-----	497	16	487	10 253	4 146	250	252	
Less than 20 percent-----	33	—	33	292	244	21	10	
20 to 24 percent-----	56	—	56	535	231	—	19	
25 to 29 percent-----	38	—	38	834	499	10	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	22	—	22	581	302	21	21	
35 percent or more-----	330	16	320	7 166	2 481	190	107	
Not computed-----	18	—	18	845	389	8	95	
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	454	22	452	13 761	2 837	123	215	
Less than 20 percent-----	65	—	65	1 381	628	23	22	
20 to 24 percent-----	104	—	104	2 295	386	37	67	
25 to 29 percent-----	91	—	91	2 870	503	12	27	
30 to 34 percent-----	50	3	50	2 543	589	—	48	
35 percent or more-----	130	19	128	4 409	702	51	51	
Not computed-----	14	—	14	263	29	—	—	
Median-----	27.8	39.0	27.7	30.4	28.9	25.6	28.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	499	25	483	15 225	1 550	91	175	
Less than 20 percent-----	316	21	304	7 153	841	68	113	
20 to 24 percent-----	103	4	99	4 517	350	8	35	
25 to 29 percent-----	28	—	28	2 101	188	15	20	
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	768	96	—	7	
35 percent or more-----	17	—	17	428	51	—	—	
Not computed-----	35	—	35	258	24	—	—	
Median-----	17.9	15.7	18.0	20.4	19.2	14.5	17.9	
\$35,000 or more-----	259	17	259	9 291	679	58	129	
Less than 20 percent-----	246	17	246	8 030	603	58	121	
20 to 24 percent-----	5	—	5	770	32	—	8	
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	154	31	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	8	—	8	207	13	—	—	
Median-----	12.0	10.0-	12.0	13.8	13.0	13.2	13.0	

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 72. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—
Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Sarpy County—Con.			Scotts Bluff County			Thurston County	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	194	351	18 447	6 699	615	6 369	733	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels	194	351	18 447	6 699	615	6 369	733	190
Less than 10 percent	5	33	2 085	1 288	155	1 196	245	51
10 to 14 percent	12	41	2 951	1 566	93	1 518	187	57
15 to 19 percent	46	72	3 994	1 300	94	1 253	116	22
20 to 24 percent	25	92	3 468	898	66	861	53	13
25 to 29 percent	11	31	2 574	488	64	461	43	13
30 to 34 percent	41	43	1 542	391	54	367	14	10
35 to 49 percent	7	32	1 194	390	44	368	32	16
50 percent or more	47	7	587	355	45	322	32	8
Not computed	—	—	52	23	—	23	11	—
Median	29.1	21.6	20.2	16.9	18.2	16.8	13.1	13.9
Less than \$20,000	51	—	1 911	2 445	317	2 269	338	90
Less than 20 percent	—	—	419	964	107	910	193	34
20 to 24 percent	—	—	174	302	32	281	33	9
25 to 29 percent	6	—	158	235	49	212	30	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	228	293	45	270	13	10
35 percent or more	45	—	880	628	84	573	58	24
Not computed	—	—	52	23	—	23	11	—
Median	50.0+	—	33.9	24.1	27.0	23.8	17.8	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	68	115	4 179	2 048	208	1 943	209	57
Less than 20 percent	13	23	1 337	1 347	152	1 262	175	53
20 to 24 percent	8	11	585	359	27	344	14	4
25 to 29 percent	5	14	921	172	15	168	13	—
30 to 34 percent	33	33	657	70	9	69	1	—
35 percent or more	9	34	679	100	5	100	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.2	31.4	25.9	16.2	16.4	16.2	11.1	11.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	129	5 652	1 204	61	1 174	107	27
Less than 20 percent	7	39	2 441	933	54	904	101	27
20 to 24 percent	—	73	1 517	161	7	160	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	12	1 040	75	—	75	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	460	23	—	23	—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	194	12	—	12	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	21.7	21.3	15.1	11.0	15.3	10.0-	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	68	107	6 705	1 002	29	983	79	16
Less than 20 percent	43	84	4 833	910	29	891	79	16
20 to 24 percent	17	8	1 192	76	—	76	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	455	6	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	10	197	5	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	28	5	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	16.2	16.2	11.2	10.0-	11.3	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	145	407	10 726	4 137	637	3 806	308	451
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels	145	407	10 726	4 137	637	3 806	308	451
Less than 10 percent	6	11	184	199	16	197	48	70
10 to 14 percent	12	17	1 092	524	108	453	64	100
15 to 19 percent	18	65	1 907	634	78	589	38	73
20 to 24 percent	30	103	2 295	549	54	538	35	53
25 to 29 percent	14	49	1 520	390	43	373	34	43
30 to 34 percent	10	35	782	269	63	241	8	33
35 to 49 percent	22	53	913	519	82	467	15	24
50 percent or more	14	18	867	736	164	645	25	32
Not computed	19	56	1 166	317	29	303	41	23
Median	24.5	24.0	23.5	25.1	30.4	24.8	17.8	18.0
Less than \$10,000	25	28	999	1 412	291	1 259	94	209
Less than 20 percent	—	—	6	51	—	51	12	63
20 to 24 percent	—	—	28	76	—	76	9	32
25 to 29 percent	—	—	104	106	16	100	19	24
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	117	26	113	19	—
35 percent or more	19	18	755	977	232	839	40	56
Not computed	6	10	92	85	17	49	14	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.4	32.5	25.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	30	130	2 579	1 305	210	1 196	81	142
Less than 20 percent	—	—	122	305	83	256	30	86
20 to 24 percent	—	39	208	270	39	259	20	20
25 to 29 percent	14	22	545	202	27	191	13	16
30 to 34 percent	5	16	483	137	37	113	8	14
35 percent or more	5	35	850	261	14	256	—	—
Not computed	6	18	371	130	10	121	10	6
Median	29.3	28.9	32.4	25.3	22.2	25.6	21.4	15.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	58	191	4 132	948	109	893	97	80
Less than 20 percent	11	54	1 075	570	92	515	76	76
20 to 24 percent	30	55	1 471	193	15	193	6	1
25 to 29 percent	—	23	661	73	—	73	2	3
30 to 34 percent	5	13	264	15	—	15	—	—
35 percent or more	12	18	162	17	—	17	—	—
Not computed	—	28	499	80	2	80	13	—
Median	23.0	22.5	22.5	17.9	15.4	18.2	12.3	12.3
\$35,000 or more	32	58	3 016	472	27	458	36	20
Less than 20 percent	25	39	1 980	431	27	417	32	18
20 to 24 percent	—	9	588	10	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	4	210	9	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	21	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	204	22	—	22	4	2
Median	12.7	17.6	17.0	11.9	11.1	11.9	10.0-	10.0-

Table 73. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Douglas County		Lancaster County		Sarpy County	Thurston County
	American Indian	All Asian	American Indian	All Asian	All Asian	American Indian
Occupied housing units -----	670	1 292	418	916	332	732
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	169	573	100	228	198	267
Renter-occupied housing units -----	501	719	318	688	134	465
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	169	573	100	228	198	267
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	29	—	6	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	11	44	—	20	17	42
1980 to 1984 -----	—	55	—	22	50	50
1970 to 1979 -----	44	175	14	68	62	75
1960 to 1969 -----	29	73	15	26	41	16
1950 to 1959 -----	38	92	6	34	11	4
1940 to 1949 -----	7	40	—	12	5	5
1939 or earlier -----	40	65	65	40	12	75
Renter-occupied housing units -----	501	719	318	688	134	465
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	7	—	21	—	19
1985 to 1988 -----	—	85	22	20	—	49
1980 to 1984 -----	28	57	27	51	7	59
1970 to 1979 -----	74	202	115	164	34	215
1960 to 1969 -----	74	88	8	87	32	68
1950 to 1959 -----	43	124	16	50	36	27
1940 to 1949 -----	110	18	37	59	19	3
1939 or earlier -----	172	138	93	236	6	25
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	169	573	100	228	198	267
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	2
1 -----	8	52	22	19	35	17
2 -----	65	78	6	47	15	71
3 -----	45	244	29	102	106	105
4 -----	22	175	27	39	42	53
5 or more -----	29	24	16	21	19	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	501	719	318	688	134	465
None -----	—	72	—	93	—	9
1 -----	170	372	81	349	41	74
2 -----	202	222	105	215	38	124
3 -----	90	53	97	26	50	161
4 -----	8	—	31	5	—	78
5 or more -----	—	—	4	—	5	19
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company -----	663	1 277	408	916	321	688
Individual drilled well -----	—	—	5	—	—	37
Individual dug well -----	—	—	5	—	5	2
Some other source -----	7	15	—	—	6	5
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer -----	664	1 279	413	913	326	487
Septic tank or cesspool -----	6	1	5	—	6	241
Other means -----	—	12	—	3	—	4
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	670	1 287	418	916	332	724
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—	5	—	—	—	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	575	1 082	308	647	283	339
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	33	8	6	12	340
Electricity -----	60	177	79	252	37	31
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	14	—	—	6
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	—	—	9	—	—	16
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	16	—	—	11	—	—
No fuel used -----	19	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	224	92	119	100	6	178
1 -----	232	475	126	476	135	297
2 -----	131	539	121	275	134	191
3 -----	67	147	33	49	39	51
4 -----	7	32	11	16	8	13
5 or more -----	9	7	8	—	10	2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	169	573	100	228	198	267
1989 to March 1990 -----	47	75	7	61	30	17
1985 to 1988 -----	74	202	28	30	99	87
1980 to 1984 -----	—	138	6	63	37	80
1970 to 1979 -----	36	120	53	60	26	45
1960 to 1969 -----	6	10	6	14	6	8
1959 or earlier -----	6	28	—	—	—	30
Renter-occupied housing units -----	501	719	318	688	134	465
1989 to March 1990 -----	231	526	176	430	66	143
1985 to 1988 -----	211	168	100	225	54	177
1980 to 1984 -----	28	14	5	33	14	90
1970 to 1979 -----	23	11	37	—	—	49
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	—	—	—	2
1959 or earlier -----	8	—	—	—	—	4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	169	573	100	228	198	267
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	2
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	501	719	318	688	134	465
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	7	—	4
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	7	—	—

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 74. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Douglas County		Lancaster County		Sarpy County	Thurston County
	American Indian	All Asian	American Indian	All Asian	All Asian	American Indian
Occupied housing units -----	670	1 292	418	916	332	732
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units -----	78	69	29	47	--	127
Owner occupied -----	29	58	15	7	--	55
1-person households -----	26	27	--	7	--	25
Built 1939 or earlier -----	25	14	14	17	--	32
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	17 413	28 367	28 244	12 583	--	16 964
Female householder, no husband present -----	54	13	--	7	--	63
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--	--	--	2
No vehicle available -----	53	26	--	29	--	44
No telephone in unit -----	15	--	--	--	--	56
1-person households -----	--	--	--	--	--	11
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11	45	19	25	32	81
Married-couple families -----	--	22	6	9	7	41
With own children under 18 years -----	--	13	--	9	7	27
Families with female householder -----	4	13	13	--	18	22
With own children under 18 years -----	--	13	13	--	18	10
Householder worked in 1989 -----	--	16	13	25	32	38
With public assistance income -----	4	6	6	--	--	30
With Social Security income -----	7	9	6	--	--	21
Built 1939 or earlier -----	7	13	19	16	12	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--	--	--	--
No vehicle available -----	7	--	--	7	--	22
No telephone in unit -----	--	--	--	--	--	39
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4	20	6	3	7	27
Renter-occupied housing units -----	278	241	120	276	25	275
Married-couple families -----	23	41	40	163	--	55
With own children under 18 years -----	4	41	40	110	--	40
Families with female householder -----	153	7	73	7	12	151
With own children under 18 years -----	124	7	73	--	12	120
Householder worked in 1989 -----	163	99	90	183	19	139
With public assistance income -----	87	14	76	14	--	157
With Social Security income -----	22	7	--	12	--	58
Built 1939 or earlier -----	105	61	26	100	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--	7	--	--
No vehicle available -----	123	50	50	54	--	106
No telephone in unit -----	95	8	56	26	--	208
1.01 or more persons per room -----	47	27	12	104	--	93
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 353	25 854	13 088	18 320	26 585	13 417
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	32 098	43 479	26 250	36 200	31 429	21 062
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	10 332	16 740	11 184	12 444	25 000	10 932
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	154	559	59	212	194	190
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	122	487	48	180	176	110
Less than \$200 -----	--	--	--	--	--	35
\$200 to \$299 -----	--	5	--	7	--	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	22	21	6	3	11	24
\$400 to \$499 -----	23	45	13	53	18	18
\$500 to \$599 -----	12	66	14	37	8	2
\$600 to \$699 -----	9	65	7	22	15	6
\$700 to \$799 -----	7	50	--	19	4	18
\$800 to \$899 -----	11	48	8	19	57	--
\$900 to \$999 -----	6	42	--	6	6	--
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	13	57	--	14	30	--
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	8	26	--	2	13	--
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	11	44	--	4	--	--
\$2,000 or more -----	--	18	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	633	773	542	564	843	288
Mean (dollars) -----	782	905	552	652	832	319
Not mortgaged -----	32	72	11	32	18	80
Less than \$100 -----	6	14	--	--	--	10
\$100 to \$199 -----	26	22	9	14	12	49
\$200 to \$299 -----	--	26	2	18	--	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	--	10	--	--	6	--
\$400 to \$499 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$500 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	145	200	181	220	138	165
Mean (dollars) -----	144	189	200	217	175	163
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	501	719	313	688	134	451
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	21	--	32	8	--	107
\$100 to \$149 -----	30	--	27	--	--	103
\$150 to \$199 -----	26	54	5	59	--	58
\$200 to \$249 -----	61	68	14	89	--	68
\$250 to \$299 -----	44	122	10	185	9	25
\$300 to \$349 -----	139	89	37	96	15	38
\$350 to \$399 -----	58	67	45	91	44	8
\$400 to \$449 -----	39	93	18	87	11	16
\$450 to \$499 -----	48	101	25	38	6	5
\$500 to \$549 -----	15	57	30	25	24	7
\$550 to \$599 -----	--	12	50	--	5	2
\$600 to \$649 -----	20	10	8	10	--	--
\$650 to \$699 -----	--	5	--	--	--	--
\$700 to \$749 -----	--	19	5	--	7	--
\$750 to \$999 -----	--	18	--	--	--	--
\$1,000 or more -----	--	4	--	--	--	--
No cash rent -----	--	--	7	--	13	14
Median (dollars) -----	317	364	381	301	391	157
Mean (dollars) -----	321	386	372	322	432	187

Table 75. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Douglas County		Lancaster County		Sarpy County	Thurston County
	American Indian	All Asian	American Indian	All Asian	All Asian	American Indian
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	154	559	59	212	194	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	154	559	59	212	194	190
Less than 10 percent	21	70	2	49	5	51
10 to 14 percent	30	82	14	36	12	57
15 to 19 percent	31	90	17	26	46	22
20 to 24 percent	18	104	13	17	25	13
25 to 29 percent	21	53	—	32	11	13
30 to 34 percent	7	33	—	12	41	10
35 to 49 percent	26	73	7	4	7	16
50 percent or more	—	54	6	30	47	8
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	19.2	21.8	19.0	18.5	29.1	13.9
Less than \$20,000	42	117	15	25	51	90
Less than 20 percent	6	6	9	—	—	34
20 to 24 percent	6	9	—	3	—	9
25 to 29 percent	8	14	—	—	6	13
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more	15	81	6	16	45	24
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	30.7	38.6	19.2	50.0+	50.0+	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	49	69	28	69	68	57
Less than 20 percent	26	13	8	14	13	53
20 to 24 percent	12	19	13	5	8	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	24	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	12	33	—
35 percent or more	11	29	7	14	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	31.6	22.3	28.2	31.2	11.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	160	8	61	7	27
Less than 20 percent	7	71	8	47	7	27
20 to 24 percent	—	35	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	27	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	17	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.2	21.3	12.5	15.4	17.5	10.0-
\$50,000 or more	43	213	8	57	68	16
Less than 20 percent	43	152	8	50	43	16
20 to 24 percent	—	41	—	3	17	—
25 to 29 percent	—	12	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	15.0	17.5	11.8	18.3	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	501	719	313	688	134	451
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels	501	719	313	688	134	451
Less than 10 percent	—	33	—	35	6	70
10 to 14 percent	103	106	42	89	12	100
15 to 19 percent	54	109	47	90	18	73
20 to 24 percent	45	129	46	83	30	53
25 to 29 percent	37	34	16	53	8	43
30 to 34 percent	21	67	24	69	10	33
35 to 49 percent	76	61	21	55	17	24
50 percent or more	157	90	106	165	14	32
Not computed	8	90	11	49	19	23
Median	31.8	22.6	30.0	27.1	23.6	18.0
Less than \$10,000	242	230	132	256	25	209
Less than 20 percent	21	19	19	—	—	63
20 to 24 percent	—	19	20	8	—	32
25 to 29 percent	10	—	6	10	—	24
30 to 34 percent	21	21	—	6	—	19
35 percent or more	182	100	76	183	19	56
Not computed	8	90	11	49	6	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	25.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	123	193	85	218	24	142
Less than 20 percent	23	22	5	42	—	86
20 to 24 percent	37	67	11	33	—	20
25 to 29 percent	12	14	5	43	8	16
30 to 34 percent	—	39	13	63	5	14
35 percent or more	51	51	51	37	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	6
Median	25.6	27.7	48.8	29.0	31.0	15.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	91	167	49	157	53	80
Less than 20 percent	68	105	18	115	11	76
20 to 24 percent	8	35	15	42	30	1
25 to 29 percent	15	20	5	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent	7	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	17.9	22.2	14.7	22.6	12.3
\$35,000 or more	45	129	47	57	32	20
Less than 20 percent	45	121	47	57	25	18
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	2
Median	12.5	13.0	16.5	10.2	12.7	10.0-

Table 76. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Douglas County			Hall County	Lancaster County	Lincoln County	Sarpy County	Scotts Bluff County
	Mexican	Other Hispanic	All other Hispanic origin	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican
Occupied housing units -----	2 506	423	347	574	741	407	421	1 315
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 347	204	179	294	265	200	255	678
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 159	219	168	280	476	207	166	637
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 347	204	179	294	265	200	255	678
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	8
1985 to 1988 -----	43	—	—	—	9	—	—	7
1980 to 1984 -----	43	6	—	18	13	3	—	9
1970 to 1979 -----	186	32	32	84	54	84	80	156
1960 to 1969 -----	133	46	32	56	39	12	71	88
1950 to 1959 -----	202	37	37	5	51	33	25	105
1940 to 1949 -----	109	22	22	22	35	25	9	73
1939 or earlier -----	631	56	56	103	64	43	6	240
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 159	219	168	280	476	207	166	637
1989 to March 1990 -----	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	31	15	15	5	13	—	—	13
1980 to 1984 -----	13	15	7	29	25	28	6	44
1970 to 1979 -----	199	44	36	31	115	56	14	147
1960 to 1969 -----	158	37	26	36	61	16	40	80
1950 to 1959 -----	125	36	28	7	54	19	49	81
1940 to 1949 -----	135	15	5	49	34	18	29	99
1939 or earlier -----	493	50	44	123	174	70	5	173
BEDROOMS								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 347	204	179	294	265	200	255	678
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1 -----	43	22	22	20	17	7	8	48
2 -----	367	40	40	98	80	34	18	198
3 -----	663	88	83	87	108	114	156	247
4 -----	250	38	18	78	41	28	67	130
5 or more -----	24	16	11	11	19	17	6	52
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 159	219	168	280	476	207	166	637
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	21	7	7	7	9	—	11	—
2 -----	478	73	65	93	114	58	48	174
3 -----	463	64	41	118	216	80	58	285
4 -----	134	67	55	38	109	51	49	105
5 or more -----	61	15	7	24	21	16	7	71
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company -----	2 496	423	347	529	725	385	405	1 215
Individual drilled well -----	10	—	—	45	16	5	16	97
Individual dug well -----	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	3
Some other source -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer -----	2 489	410	334	513	709	369	378	1 214
Septic tank or cesspool -----	17	13	13	61	28	38	43	91
Other means -----	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	10
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 492	423	347	574	741	407	421	1 293
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	2 164	388	312	511	597	371	314	1 083
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	30	—	—	20	27	15	8	47
Electricity -----	258	21	21	34	109	21	99	169
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	26	8	8	3	—	—	—	—
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	11
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No fuel used -----	16	6	6	—	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	301	59	54	42	76	55	—	114
1 -----	911	135	135	149	298	148	115	472
2 -----	891	160	108	253	230	109	199	457
3 -----	292	51	37	98	96	65	81	180
4 -----	74	13	13	10	34	21	10	55
5 or more -----	37	5	—	22	7	9	16	37
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 347	204	179	294	265	200	255	678
1989 to March 1990 -----	129	11	—	25	13	29	54	42
1985 to 1988 -----	406	63	63	58	74	48	62	139
1980 to 1984 -----	148	50	45	72	36	30	35	90
1970 to 1979 -----	368	51	51	75	107	61	69	190
1960 to 1969 -----	153	22	13	43	14	10	35	109
1959 or earlier -----	143	21	21	21	21	22	108	108
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 159	219	168	280	476	207	166	637
1989 to March 1990 -----	708	106	76	169	285	127	133	268
1985 to 1988 -----	323	93	72	83	133	43	23	277
1980 to 1984 -----	80	20	20	18	25	15	10	51
1970 to 1979 -----	30	—	—	10	20	13	—	36
1960 to 1969 -----	12	—	—	—	—	9	—	5
1959 or earlier -----	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 347	204	179	294	265	200	255	678
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 159	219	168	280	476	207	166	637
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	12	5	5	—	—	—	—	2
1.01 or more -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 77. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Douglas County			Hall County	Lancaster County	Lincoln County	Sarpy County	Scotts Bluff County
	Mexican	Other Hispanic	All other Hispanic origin	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican
Occupied housing units	2 506	423	347	574	741	407	421	1 315
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER								
Occupied housing units	277	33	33	49	23	71	32	188
Owner occupied	202	27	27	45	23	49	21	121
1-person households	94	26	26	22	15	32	--	68
Built 1939 or earlier	148	6	6	46	--	46	--	101
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 716	20 538	20 538	12 919	15 724	11 524	39 356	11 293
Female householder, no husband present	111	20	20	8	8	17	--	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
No vehicle available	53	13	13	9	8	17	--	42
No telephone in unit	9	6	6	6	--	--	--	21
1-person households	9	6	6	6	--	--	--	6
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Owner-occupied housing units	101	22	22	29	36	36	--	115
Married-couple families	18	--	--	9	7	19	--	69
With own children under 18 years	--	--	--	2	7	19	--	58
Families with female householder	33	9	9	--	13	14	--	13
With own children under 18 years	11	5	5	--	13	14	--	6
Householder worked in 1989	28	16	16	2	20	18	--	68
With public assistance income	7	13	13	7	--	--	--	12
With Social Security income	42	--	--	15	7	3	--	35
Built 1939 or earlier	66	11	11	25	22	3	--	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No vehicle available	29	13	13	20	--	3	--	14
No telephone in unit	12	--	--	6	--	3	--	7
1.01 or more persons per room	--	--	--	2	7	--	--	31
Renter-occupied housing units	374	47	39	66	137	123	4	337
Married-couple families	44	7	7	24	11	38	4	86
With own children under 18 years	35	7	7	20	4	24	4	78
Families with female householder	145	20	20	35	72	62	--	125
With own children under 18 years	145	20	20	35	72	62	--	117
Householder worked in 1989	195	40	32	46	65	84	4	181
With public assistance income	103	21	13	15	69	60	--	122
With Social Security income	63	--	--	4	--	19	--	91
Built 1939 or earlier	184	8	8	16	69	41	--	103
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No vehicle available	130	13	13	13	33	38	--	71
No telephone in unit	142	4	4	26	91	59	--	138
1.01 or more persons per room	13	--	--	19	24	23	--	78
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars)	26 477	24 120	21 198	22 000	18 935	14 292	30 428	15 746
Owner occupied (dollars)	32 212	30 682	29 464	24 375	36 027	28 611	37 788	18 934
Renter occupied (dollars)	16 250	20 764	16 250	18 194	15 198	7 788	21 774	11 348
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 223	198	173	218	245	170	211	584
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	883	160	135	150	206	103	191	315
Less than \$200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
\$200 to \$299	47	--	--	--	6	2	--	36
\$300 to \$399	97	6	6	29	38	15	9	87
\$400 to \$499	146	13	13	69	27	39	11	124
\$500 to \$599	147	58	53	28	43	25	19	23
\$600 to \$699	170	29	29	11	14	6	24	27
\$700 to \$799	71	14	9	5	15	6	30	9
\$800 to \$899	146	7	7	8	21	8	51	8
\$900 to \$999	18	27	18	--	24	--	21	--
\$1,000 to \$1,249	35	--	--	--	12	8	18	--
\$1,250 to \$1,499	6	--	--	--	6	--	8	--
\$1,500 to \$1,999	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$2,000 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars)	603	613	593	464	576	484	804	427
Mean (dollars)	612	683	630	492	645	533	784	442
Not mortgaged	340	38	38	68	39	67	20	269
Less than \$100	18	--	--	7	7	3	--	26
\$100 to \$199	146	17	17	49	24	46	7	181
\$200 to \$299	132	21	21	5	--	14	8	50
\$300 to \$399	15	--	--	7	--	4	5	12
\$400 to \$499	13	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
\$500 or more	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars)	205	207	207	145	164	163	269	160
Mean (dollars)	239	201	201	166	213	175	250	164
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 153	219	168	277	471	198	166	618
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	18	--	--	--	7	10	--	8
\$100 to \$149	43	--	--	7	--	24	--	71
\$150 to \$199	64	16	16	7	26	35	--	67
\$200 to \$249	107	22	14	38	44	27	--	89
\$250 to \$299	194	8	--	72	70	17	11	122
\$300 to \$349	175	5	5	88	52	32	9	81
\$350 to \$399	159	70	64	35	77	29	30	74
\$400 to \$449	160	22	22	16	107	13	21	44
\$450 to \$499	76	16	5	5	41	--	36	34
\$500 to \$549	27	32	14	9	11	--	--	--
\$550 to \$599	32	--	--	--	--	--	5	5
\$600 to \$649	26	6	6	--	--	--	--	5
\$650 to \$699	13	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
\$700 to \$749	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$750 to \$999	23	15	15	--	7	--	14	1
\$1,000 or more	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
No cash rent	14	7	7	--	29	11	20	17
Median (dollars)	337	384	380	320	369	243	453	278
Mean (dollars)	358	410	408	312	353	250	500	284

Table 79. Structural Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Beatrice city	Bellevue city	Columbus city	Fremont city	Grand Island city	Hastings city	Kearney city
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS							
All housing units	5 532	11 960	7 812	9 850	15 855	9 846	9 372
Owner occupied	3 433	6 829	5 274	6 014	9 270	5 515	4 971
Renter occupied	1 773	4 600	2 203	3 413	5 974	3 612	4 002
Vacant for sale only	45	92	43	109	96	55	33
Vacant for rent	134	298	123	172	342	470	221
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	45	70	16	9	19	25
All other vacancies	145	96	99	126	164	175	120
Condominium housing units	51	171	—	34	241	100	135
Owner occupied	7	97	—	3	85	—	66
Renter occupied	44	74	—	31	143	81	57
Vacant	—	—	—	—	13	19	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
All housing units	5 532	11 960	7 812	9 850	15 855	9 846	9 372
1989 to March 1990	82	125	114	29	47	26	108
1985 to 1988	172	638	469	279	289	188	501
1980 to 1984	507	650	639	506	1 699	280	1 105
1970 to 1979	932	3 553	1 751	1 791	3 876	1 851	2 480
1960 to 1969	977	3 298	1 272	1 813	2 689	1 050	1 481
1950 to 1959	699	2 200	1 528	1 836	1 992	1 543	1 118
1940 to 1949	444	909	680	906	1 489	1 726	615
1939 or earlier	1 719	587	1 359	2 690	3 774	3 182	1 964
Median	1959	1967	1963	1957	1963	1950	1967
Owner-occupied housing units	3 433	6 829	5 274	6 014	9 270	5 515	4 971
1989 to March 1990	20	53	76	5	39	22	67
1985 to 1988	34	216	302	83	125	73	231
1980 to 1984	174	317	310	230	741	164	546
1970 to 1979	580	1 737	1 041	986	2 269	885	1 472
1960 to 1969	704	2 232	961	1 296	1 728	766	808
1950 to 1959	554	1 444	1 226	1 212	1 494	1 118	635
1940 to 1949	336	525	413	563	804	674	240
1939 or earlier	1 031	305	945	1 639	2 070	1 813	972
Median	1956	1965	1961	1957	1962	1952	1968
Renter-occupied housing units	1 773	4 600	2 203	3 413	5 974	3 612	4 002
1989 to March 1990	54	61	28	24	—	—	36
1985 to 1988	138	380	125	189	147	90	249
1980 to 1984	306	308	286	269	876	113	502
1970 to 1979	325	1 609	662	764	1 489	895	925
1960 to 1969	227	961	247	481	895	211	645
1950 to 1959	119	678	262	544	446	355	432
1940 to 1949	87	356	260	291	650	864	354
1939 or earlier	517	247	333	851	1 471	1 084	859
Median	1967	1970	1970	1960	1965	1948	1966
BEDROOMS							
All housing units	5 532	11 960	7 812	9 850	15 855	9 846	9 372
None	9	131	57	91	182	98	116
1	754	1 534	772	1 195	2 367	1 513	1 295
2	2 138	3 361	2 369	3 682	5 295	3 495	3 299
3	1 978	4 682	3 027	3 570	5 396	3 354	2 953
4	549	2 003	1 370	1 126	2 138	1 162	1 260
5 or more	104	249	217	186	477	224	449
Occupied housing units	5 206	11 429	7 477	9 427	15 244	9 127	8 973
None	6	128	35	75	158	91	102
1	658	1 446	694	1 082	2 122	1 207	1 194
2	2 003	3 111	2 205	3 482	5 116	3 220	3 134
3	1 908	4 552	2 989	3 499	5 256	3 251	2 837
4	538	1 949	1 341	1 114	2 124	1 134	1 260
5 or more	93	243	213	175	468	224	446
All housing units	5 532	11 960	7 812	9 850	15 855	9 846	9 372
PLUMBING FACILITIES							
Complete plumbing facilities	5 514	11 943	7 762	9 825	15 821	9 816	9 351
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	18	17	50	25	34	30	21
SOURCE OF WATER							
Public system or private company	5 505	11 938	7 496	9 815	14 522	9 718	9 222
Individual drilled well	27	16	288	28	1 273	128	109
Individual dug well	—	—	28	—	60	—	35
Some other source	—	6	—	7	—	—	6
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
Public sewer	5 479	11 847	7 741	9 824	14 620	9 723	9 293
Septic tank or cesspool	44	113	71	26	1 220	109	79
Other means	9	—	—	—	15	14	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	90	7	30	60	77	34	23
Median rooms	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 098	6 188	4 793	5 477	8 218	4 991	4 065
With second mortgage or home equity loan	123	886	280	484	499	386	299
No second mortgage or home equity loan	2 975	5 302	4 513	4 993	7 719	4 605	3 766
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	7	97	—	3	85	—	66
Median selected monthly owner costs:							
With a mortgage (dollars)	675	760	—	—	770	—	753
Not mortgaged (dollars)	—	240	—	325	185	—	277
Median value (dollars)	62 500	74 600	—	95 000	58 100	—	53 600
MOBILE HOMES							
Owner-occupied mobile homes	92	395	168	223	657	211	575
Median selected monthly owner costs:							
With a mortgage (dollars)	304	537	408	334	435	394	411
Not mortgaged (dollars)	144	272	193	180	207	206	216

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 80. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Beatrice city	Bellevue city	Columbus city	Fremont city	Grand Island city	Hastings city	Kearney city
Occupied housing units -----	5 206	11 429	7 477	9 427	15 244	9 127	8 973
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	4 461	9 873	4 490	8 469	14 476	8 401	7 450
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	53	90	67	25	62	39	31
Electricity -----	615	1 273	2 782	776	587	547	1 380
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	16	133	—	48	—	—	—
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	44	42	56	54	72	76	37
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Other fuel -----	12	6	82	48	34	64	56
No fuel used -----	5	12	—	7	6	—	19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	557	488	460	727	1 168	780	480
1 -----	1 830	3 698	2 357	3 232	5 070	3 223	2 822
2 -----	2 050	5 030	3 272	3 828	6 155	3 449	3 656
3 -----	580	1 758	1 061	1 227	2 130	1 259	1 499
4 -----	155	310	243	333	519	342	331
5 or more -----	34	145	84	80	202	74	185
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 433	6 829	5 274	6 014	9 270	5 515	4 971
1989 to March 1990 -----	308	599	410	494	799	322	577
1985 to 1988 -----	611	1 745	1 284	1 147	1 876	1 026	1 186
1980 to 1984 -----	553	982	833	930	1 613	854	1 076
1970 to 1979 -----	931	2 052	1 299	1 617	2 580	1 587	1 171
1960 to 1969 -----	579	956	772	1 030	1 277	786	534
1959 or earlier -----	451	495	676	796	1 125	940	427
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 773	4 600	2 203	3 413	5 974	3 612	4 002
1989 to March 1990 -----	833	2 478	978	1 493	2 847	1 446	2 213
1985 to 1988 -----	653	1 650	785	1 171	2 014	1 198	1 397
1980 to 1984 -----	173	288	243	432	675	477	236
1970 to 1979 -----	70	134	149	232	347	395	131
1960 to 1969 -----	22	19	29	67	70	67	13
1959 or earlier -----	22	31	19	18	21	29	12
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 433	6 829	5 274	6 014	9 270	5 515	4 971
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	13	46	6	12	14	8
1.00 or less -----	11	13	46	6	12	14	8
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 773	4 600	2 203	3 413	5 974	3 612	4 002
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	4	—	13	5	16	13
1.00 or less -----	—	4	—	13	5	16	13
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TELEPHONE IN UNIT							
Telephone in unit -----	4 888	11 271	7 307	8 912	14 432	8 756	8 702
No telephone in unit -----	318	158	170	515	812	371	271
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units -----	1 797	1 391	1 861	2 761	3 521	2 806	1 704
Owner occupied -----	1 386	1 078	1 413	1 958	2 498	1 763	1 210
1-person households -----	954	571	936	1 398	1 791	1 597	984
Built 1939 or earlier -----	533	108	378	595	944	704	410
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	21 564	26 262	21 002	19 958	20 225	20 057	20 708
Female householder, no husband present -----	848	486	922	1 329	1 732	1 384	838
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	6	14	5	—	16	—
No vehicle available -----	368	236	313	483	701	528	302
No telephone in unit -----	55	—	39	23	31	50	34
1-person households -----	34	—	32	23	23	46	24
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	196	182	315	277	523	284	299
Married-couple families -----	40	71	92	95	161	44	72
With own children under 18 years -----	35	41	61	31	80	25	21
Families with female householder -----	42	20	41	16	57	37	27
With own children under 18 years -----	42	14	41	5	43	25	27
Householder 65 years and over -----	97	78	149	157	261	162	136
Householder worked in 1989 -----	87	76	135	90	205	73	130
With public assistance income -----	7	8	17	24	55	9	36
With Social Security income -----	117	61	139	155	237	143	136
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars) -----	1 967	3 147	3 550	2 450	3 026	2 996	3 007
Built 1939 or earlier -----	86	18	75	137	209	143	108
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
No vehicle available -----	53	24	65	51	152	85	19
No telephone in unit -----	15	—	—	6	21	20	4
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9	7	19	—	4	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	478	551	300	757	1 335	844	1 299
Married-couple families -----	92	70	22	101	217	75	123
With own children under 18 years -----	69	62	10	83	166	56	88
Families with female householder -----	146	213	112	163	360	207	203
With own children under 18 years -----	137	207	96	157	342	207	183
Householder 65 years and over -----	102	76	114	163	266	300	135
Householder worked in 1989 -----	298	357	153	422	824	436	1 033
With public assistance income -----	215	115	88	234	391	247	191
With Social Security income -----	143	94	109	203	375	326	180
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars) -----	3 281	3 765	3 016	3 616	3 702	3 147	3 171
Built 1939 or earlier -----	157	64	24	240	335	268	247
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	13	5	—	—
No vehicle available -----	148	148	114	236	378	249	159
No telephone in unit -----	126	54	61	216	254	136	111
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	37	6	26	78	7	37

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TIPSII [UPF] GH231 CENSUS90 71580800 07/22/93 10:20 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA31. 07/19/93 14:47:32 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 149
 TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/19/93 14:48:07 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/19/93 14:48:07 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES31. 07/19/93 14:58:14

Table 80. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Lincoln city	Norfolk city	North Platte city	Offutt AFB West CDP	Omaha city	Papillion city	Scottsbluff city
Occupied housing units	75 402	8 412	9 050	2 618	133 842	3 349	5 588
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	63 003	6 221	8 284	2 255	117 630	2 725	4 854
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	514	30	54	8	834	—	14
Electricity	11 060	1 915	582	281	12 277	554	652
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	90	83	—	—	1 486	13	18
Coal or coke	6	—	—	—	19	—	6
Wood	339	64	108	—	422	57	18
Solar energy	18	—	—	5	10	—	—
Other fuel	308	43	13	63	921	—	26
No fuel used	64	56	9	6	243	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	6 218	638	650	22	16 464	66	464
1	26 120	2 825	2 981	901	49 954	623	2 246
2	30 252	3 496	3 451	1 501	47 976	1 702	1 922
3	9 458	1 074	1 447	133	14 519	645	695
4	2 496	311	405	61	3 799	240	211
5 or more	858	68	116	—	1 130	73	50
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	43 818	5 074	5 798	12	79 226	2 246	3 257
1989 to March 1990	4 375	481	556	—	5 709	200	130
1985 to 1988	11 604	1 152	1 121	12	16 234	738	675
1980 to 1984	7 255	829	909	—	11 437	403	518
1970 to 1979	10 665	1 326	1 702	—	20 786	521	833
1960 to 1969	5 261	758	808	—	12 995	255	568
1959 or earlier	4 658	528	702	—	12 065	129	533
Renter-occupied housing units	31 584	3 338	3 252	2 606	54 616	1 103	2 331
1989 to March 1990	15 953	1 604	1 462	1 106	24 733	544	1 055
1985 to 1988	11 163	1 159	986	1 336	19 574	430	856
1980 to 1984	2 439	393	455	158	5 363	111	262
1970 to 1979	1 560	134	237	—	3 714	18	141
1960 to 1969	323	28	77	6	894	—	11
1959 or earlier	146	20	35	—	338	—	6
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units	43 818	5 074	5 798	12	79 226	2 246	3 257
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	63	5	20	—	126	4	—
1.00 or less	63	5	20	—	119	4	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	31 584	3 338	3 252	2 606	54 616	1 103	2 331
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	107	41	35	6	257	—	13
1.00 or less	100	31	35	6	240	—	13
1.01 or more	7	10	—	—	17	—	—
TELEPHONE IN UNIT							
Telephone in unit	73 568	8 002	8 603	2 606	128 444	3 326	5 192
No telephone in unit	1 834	410	447	12	5 398	23	396
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units	13 948	2 159	2 444	—	29 449	381	1 682
Owner occupied	10 341	1 603	1 692	—	21 290	283	1 255
1-person households	6 917	1 041	1 372	—	14 618	153	898
Built 1939 or earlier	2 836	477	509	—	9 003	37	524
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	25 104	19 760	18 858	—	25 376	27 881	17 693
Female householder, no husband present	6 630	987	1 272	—	14 309	153	790
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	41	—	129	—	—
No vehicle available	3 143	363	422	—	7 955	60	245
No telephone in unit	158	12	28	—	433	—	22
1-person households	104	12	28	—	341	—	7
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
Owner-occupied housing units	1 438	263	355	12	4 428	54	298
Married-couple families	390	58	102	—	927	19	78
With own children under 18 years	170	18	79	—	402	12	37
Families with female householder	184	—	57	12	867	6	19
With own children under 18 years	144	—	51	12	542	6	14
Householder 65 years and over	751	197	117	—	2 076	6	173
Householder worked in 1989	578	56	136	12	1 466	43	100
With public assistance income	186	6	28	—	641	—	37
With Social Security income	705	168	137	—	2 052	6	165
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	3 019	2 801	3 757	9 381	3 292	3 716	2 889
Built 1939 or earlier	509	114	81	12	1 881	6	85
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	—	—	41	—	—
No vehicle available	413	58	60	—	1 296	—	60
No telephone in unit	19	7	13	—	168	—	20
1.01 or more persons per room	28	8	9	—	115	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7 494	687	897	81	12 523	60	852
Married-couple families	871	83	154	6	1 047	6	169
With own children under 18 years	633	55	98	62	776	6	150
Families with female householder	1 501	147	329	19	4 719	13	318
With own children under 18 years	1 358	147	329	19	4 347	13	311
Householder 65 years and over	796	172	167	—	1 665	—	174
Householder worked in 1989	5 336	373	540	73	6 852	54	461
With public assistance income	1 450	204	306	10	3 960	—	316
With Social Security income	997	197	237	—	2 422	6	243
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	3 494	3 360	3 826	3 352	4 109	3 613	4 246
Built 1939 or earlier	2 013	204	212	—	3 897	8	272
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	—	14	—	111	—	6
No vehicle available	1 801	231	206	—	5 507	6	214
No telephone in unit	872	135	230	5	2 805	—	234
1.01 or more persons per room	386	42	42	—	780	5	119

Table 81. Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Beatrice city	Bellevue city	Columbus city	Fremont city	Grand Island city	Hastings city	Kearney city
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Occupied housing units -----	5 206	11 429	7 477	9 427	15 244	9 127	8 973
Owner occupied -----	22 161	31 484	26 253	24 318	24 524	22 955	22 930
Median income (dollars) -----	3 433	6 829	5 274	6 014	9 270	5 515	4 971
Median income (dollars) -----	26 695	38 850	31 444	29 829	31 188	29 785	31 995
Renter occupied -----	1 773	4 600	2 203	3 413	5 974	3 612	4 002
Median income (dollars) -----	14 237	22 957	18 815	15 633	16 742	14 625	13 919
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 098	6 188	4 793	5 477	8 218	4 991	4 065
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage -----	1 368	5 022	2 805	3 017	4 826	2 609	2 646
Less than \$200 -----	17	—	5	36	24	16	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	153	123	136	183	221	147	46
\$300 to \$399 -----	261	436	465	417	785	238	312
\$400 to \$499 -----	321	605	480	613	846	629	335
\$500 to \$599 -----	249	720	664	573	941	580	448
\$600 to \$699 -----	129	664	420	501	787	389	512
\$700 to \$799 -----	130	829	243	337	525	228	323
\$800 to \$899 -----	23	566	156	151	289	145	248
\$900 to \$999 -----	39	356	116	70	151	66	176
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	35	552	52	97	136	107	137
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	11	151	55	17	60	35	60
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	9	9	22	27	18	36
\$2,000 or more -----	—	11	4	—	34	11	7
Median (dollars) -----	479	694	547	543	554	540	636
Mean (dollars) -----	516	712	585	573	596	595	669
Not mortgaged -----	1 730	1 166	1 988	2 460	3 392	2 382	1 419
Less than \$100 -----	266	31	86	121	244	98	66
\$100 to \$199 -----	830	349	1 056	940	1 429	980	461
\$200 to \$299 -----	497	586	693	1 081	1 242	907	719
\$300 to \$399 -----	113	169	106	260	343	251	133
\$400 to \$499 -----	12	21	37	43	76	92	16
\$500 or more -----	12	10	10	15	58	54	24
Median (dollars) -----	167	234	190	211	201	210	221
Mean (dollars) -----	178	236	202	216	212	227	223
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
With a mortgage -----	1 368	5 022	2 805	3 017	4 826	2 609	2 646
Less than 10 percent -----	77	355	184	198	352	146	173
10 to 14 percent -----	291	867	582	672	990	556	534
15 to 19 percent -----	386	1 233	701	835	1 382	808	656
20 to 24 percent -----	293	884	646	582	834	455	478
25 to 29 percent -----	134	695	343	367	567	330	390
30 to 34 percent -----	96	465	161	109	221	94	138
35 percent or more -----	91	523	168	244	480	213	263
Not computed -----	—	—	20	10	—	7	14
Median -----	19.1	20.3	19.5	18.8	18.9	18.7	19.6
Not mortgaged -----	1 730	1 166	1 988	2 460	3 392	2 382	1 419
Less than 10 percent -----	758	566	939	974	1 468	913	580
10 to 14 percent -----	470	238	471	610	752	616	269
15 to 19 percent -----	251	122	208	342	472	332	199
20 to 24 percent -----	79	63	117	204	231	178	102
25 to 29 percent -----	66	49	57	79	131	108	46
30 to 34 percent -----	47	24	34	77	76	82	62
35 percent or more -----	47	80	134	162	230	135	141
Not computed -----	12	24	28	12	32	18	20
Median -----	11.1	10.1	10.4	12.0	11.4	12.2	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 758	4 600	2 196	3 406	5 963	3 612	3 999
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100 -----	44	13	50	75	126	65	67
\$100 to \$149 -----	139	84	97	187	377	210	277
\$150 to \$199 -----	212	36	176	304	484	356	314
\$200 to \$249 -----	234	41	282	428	642	546	453
\$250 to \$299 -----	274	166	297	514	943	591	477
\$300 to \$349 -----	357	422	419	504	916	511	584
\$350 to \$399 -----	243	856	309	525	779	501	614
\$400 to \$449 -----	103	704	261	309	584	300	429
\$450 to \$499 -----	53	537	109	216	477	187	205
\$500 to \$549 -----	25	472	94	125	257	126	137
\$550 to \$599 -----	24	302	46	72	126	35	139
\$600 to \$649 -----	—	153	—	22	61	12	73
\$650 to \$699 -----	—	202	—	12	13	18	44
\$700 to \$749 -----	4	139	—	7	19	23	39
\$750 to \$999 -----	7	281	7	51	28	12	28
\$1,000 or more -----	—	99	5	—	24	—	28
No cash rent -----	39	93	44	55	107	119	91
Median (dollars) -----	291	445	322	316	322	298	331
Mean (dollars) -----	288	484	322	324	330	309	343

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 81. Financial Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Lincoln city	Norfolk city	North Platte city	Offutt AFB West CDP	Omaha city	Papillion city	Scottsbluff city
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Occupied housing units -----	75 402	8 412	9 050	2 618	133 842	3 349	5 588
Owner occupied -----	27 897	24 692	23 952	24 981	26 495	41 932	18 803
Median income (dollars) -----	43 818	5 074	5 798	12	79 226	2 246	3 257
Median income (dollars) -----	37 330	31 970	31 609	5 000-	34 976	48 352	24 703
Renter occupied -----	31 584	3 338	3 252	2 606	54 616	1 103	2 331
Median income (dollars) -----	17 176	16 873	13 274	25 052	17 685	27 409	12 356
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	38 707	4 623	5 152	12	73 062	2 150	2 939
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage -----	27 117	2 638	2 837	-	48 171	1 788	1 479
Less than \$200 -----	85	14	36	-	317	-	10
\$200 to \$299 -----	776	105	175	-	1 958	10	96
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 223	288	407	-	4 973	68	260
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 767	430	561	-	7 134	114	300
\$500 to \$599 -----	4 771	572	499	-	7 698	102	220
\$600 to \$699 -----	4 770	515	325	-	7 568	202	193
\$700 to \$799 -----	3 632	334	391	-	5 491	147	115
\$800 to \$899 -----	2 317	119	180	-	3 951	229	93
\$900 to \$999 -----	1 564	87	93	-	2 533	283	80
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	1 948	124	137	-	3 182	374	81
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	711	16	-	-	1 547	205	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	209	24	18	-	980	48	16
\$2,000 or more -----	254	10	15	-	839	6	-
Median (dollars) -----	639	584	543	-	626	908	538
Mean (dollars) -----	695	616	587	-	709	907	592
Not mortgaged -----	11 590	1 985	2 315	12	24 891	362	1 460
Less than \$100 -----	458	74	222	-	1 242	11	80
\$100 to \$199 -----	4 264	934	1 111	12	8 988	56	646
\$200 to \$299 -----	4 951	821	713	-	9 659	181	524
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 347	106	210	-	3 255	84	169
\$400 to \$499 -----	350	31	23	-	963	13	23
\$500 or more -----	220	19	36	-	784	17	18
Median (dollars) -----	217	199	186	125	219	261	201
Mean (dollars) -----	228	208	199	106	238	271	208
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
With a mortgage -----	27 117	2 638	2 837	-	48 171	1 788	1 479
Less than 10 percent -----	2 393	172	170	-	4 072	94	88
10 to 14 percent -----	4 882	448	774	-	9 317	305	238
15 to 19 percent -----	7 022	676	820	-	11 400	365	332
20 to 24 percent -----	5 817	668	458	-	9 101	318	319
25 to 29 percent -----	3 275	326	247	-	5 491	342	170
30 to 34 percent -----	1 465	131	115	-	2 949	139	91
35 percent or more -----	2 244	217	253	-	5 703	218	241
Not computed -----	19	-	-	-	138	7	-
Median -----	19.5	20.2	17.9	-	19.7	22.0	21.3
Not mortgaged -----	11 590	1 985	2 315	12	24 891	362	1 460
Less than 10 percent -----	5 513	904	1 126	-	10 544	176	473
10 to 14 percent -----	2 828	456	571	-	5 654	87	438
15 to 19 percent -----	1 269	197	290	-	3 192	49	176
20 to 24 percent -----	633	158	94	-	1 789	30	89
25 to 29 percent -----	385	58	76	-	923	-	64
30 to 34 percent -----	269	58	52	-	669	8	62
35 percent or more -----	621	125	90	12	1 880	12	154
Not computed -----	72	29	16	-	240	-	4
Median -----	10.4	10.8	10.2	50.0+	11.6	10.3	12.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	31 543	3 323	3 224	2 578	54 469	1 103	2 324
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100 -----	338	67	116	7	1 041	-	63
\$100 to \$149 -----	755	246	280	-	2 365	12	178
\$150 to \$199 -----	978	218	409	-	2 321	36	221
\$200 to \$249 -----	2 120	307	436	-	3 368	21	297
\$250 to \$299 -----	3 737	646	392	30	5 249	18	418
\$300 to \$349 -----	4 792	575	425	119	6 801	82	299
\$350 to \$399 -----	4 976	442	414	262	7 768	110	258
\$400 to \$449 -----	4 471	305	283	350	7 326	192	233
\$450 to \$499 -----	3 152	191	175	195	5 539	79	149
\$500 to \$549 -----	2 168	147	83	234	4 047	76	40
\$550 to \$599 -----	1 342	39	23	98	2 789	62	36
\$600 to \$649 -----	806	-	25	45	1 590	87	37
\$650 to \$699 -----	470	4	14	40	933	37	6
\$700 to \$749 -----	347	7	11	17	677	39	6
\$750 to \$999 -----	460	51	19	39	1 097	173	17
\$1,000 or more -----	221	16	15	-	484	69	-
No cash rent -----	410	62	104	1 142	1 074	10	66
Median (dollars) -----	380	313	291	444	387	498	294
Mean (dollars) -----	393	326	301	463	396	559	309

Table 82. Household Income Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Beatrice city	Bellevue city	Columbus city	Fremont city	Grand Island city	Hastings city	Kearney city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	3 098	6 188	4 793	5 477	8 218	4 991	4 065
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
All income levels.....	3 098	6 188	4 793	5 477	8 218	4 991	4 065
Less than 10 percent.....	835	921	1 123	1 172	1 820	1 059	753
10 to 14 percent.....	761	1 105	1 053	1 282	1 742	1 172	803
15 to 19 percent.....	637	1 355	909	1 177	1 854	1 140	855
20 to 24 percent.....	372	947	763	786	1 065	633	580
25 to 29 percent.....	200	744	400	446	698	438	436
30 to 34 percent.....	143	489	195	186	297	176	200
35 to 49 percent.....	90	387	149	243	380	162	235
50 percent or more.....	48	216	153	163	330	186	169
Not computed.....	12	24	48	22	32	25	34
Median.....	14.7	18.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.1	17.7
Less than \$20,000.....	1 111	825	1 286	1 576	2 213	1 348	984
Less than 20 percent.....	669	165	526	665	907	569	309
20 to 24 percent.....	99	67	161	293	304	189	139
25 to 29 percent.....	112	100	180	120	213	155	95
30 to 34 percent.....	87	119	85	124	186	115	101
35 percent or more.....	132	350	286	352	571	295	306
Not computed.....	12	24	48	22	32	25	34
Median.....	17.5	32.9	22.9	21.9	23.0	22.4	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	977	1 652	1 553	1 689	2 448	1 692	1 137
Less than 20 percent.....	727	663	777	1 099	1 543	1 126	559
20 to 24 percent.....	154	217	342	247	411	258	186
25 to 29 percent.....	64	303	138	232	311	220	240
30 to 34 percent.....	26	250	84	57	84	44	74
35 percent or more.....	6	219	12	54	99	44	78
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	23.8	17.7	15.8	16.6	15.8	20.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	705	1 649	1 156	1 327	2 032	1 088	866
Less than 20 percent.....	555	923	879	1 050	1 589	873	603
20 to 24 percent.....	113	338	216	204	246	144	175
25 to 29 percent.....	18	253	51	68	155	55	53
30 to 34 percent.....	19	101	10	5	11	12	25
35 percent or more.....	—	34	—	—	31	4	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.9	18.7	15.1	14.5	15.8	15.5	16.4
\$50,000 or more.....	305	2 062	998	885	1 525	863	1 078
Less than 20 percent.....	282	1 630	903	817	1 377	803	940
20 to 24 percent.....	6	325	44	42	104	42	80
25 to 29 percent.....	6	88	31	26	19	8	48
30 to 34 percent.....	11	19	5	16	16	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	4	—	9	5	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	15.0	11.0	11.6	12.0	11.0	12.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 758	4 600	2 196	3 406	5 963	3 612	3 999
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
All income levels.....	1 758	4 600	2 196	3 406	5 963	3 612	3 999
Less than 10 percent.....	164	102	154	143	315	156	167
10 to 14 percent.....	257	424	368	549	808	485	451
15 to 19 percent.....	303	791	481	634	1 221	597	646
20 to 24 percent.....	261	1 019	379	546	980	534	561
25 to 29 percent.....	193	734	264	406	644	424	531
30 to 34 percent.....	102	375	140	254	391	297	319
35 to 49 percent.....	148	511	209	357	693	435	482
50 percent or more.....	274	534	157	442	733	532	741
Not computed.....	56	110	44	75	178	152	101
Median.....	22.4	24.6	21.0	23.1	22.8	24.6	26.2
Less than \$10,000.....	628	678	419	1 000	1 718	1 146	1 353
Less than 20 percent.....	31	6	19	80	84	39	63
20 to 24 percent.....	35	21	36	63	115	64	114
25 to 29 percent.....	102	57	48	141	184	103	178
30 to 34 percent.....	59	14	36	97	116	73	69
35 percent or more.....	368	522	271	578	1 114	817	886
Not computed.....	33	58	9	41	105	50	43
Median.....	46.3	50.0+	43.6	44.2	45.2	47.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	503	1 177	758	1 065	1 783	1 280	1 290
Less than 20 percent.....	166	75	180	169	490	337	249
20 to 24 percent.....	149	130	197	305	417	283	195
25 to 29 percent.....	83	292	191	223	308	274	282
30 to 34 percent.....	43	218	100	142	243	198	219
35 percent or more.....	54	443	90	209	306	146	311
Not computed.....	8	19	—	17	19	42	34
Median.....	22.7	31.9	25.1	26.1	24.7	25.0	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	411	1 731	714	952	1 820	853	980
Less than 20 percent.....	319	566	527	708	1 192	575	600
20 to 24 percent.....	77	645	146	167	412	179	245
25 to 29 percent.....	8	292	25	37	147	47	61
30 to 34 percent.....	—	141	4	15	26	26	31
35 percent or more.....	—	72	—	12	6	4	26
Not computed.....	7	15	12	13	37	22	17
Median.....	15.2	22.3	17.2	17.0	17.8	17.6	18.2
\$35,000 or more.....	216	1 014	305	389	642	333	376
Less than 20 percent.....	208	670	277	369	578	287	352
20 to 24 percent.....	—	223	—	11	36	8	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	93	—	5	5	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	8	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	8	18	23	4	17	38	7
Median.....	10.0	16.8	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.0	13.7

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 86. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Lincoln city		Omaha city	
	American Indian	All Asian	American Indian	All Asian
Occupied housing units -----	401	913	637	1 075
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	98	225	136	432
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303	688	501	643
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	98	225	136	432
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	6	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	20	—	6
1980 to 1984 -----	—	22	—	10
1970 to 1979 -----	14	65	28	146
1960 to 1969 -----	15	26	23	73
1950 to 1959 -----	6	34	38	92
1940 to 1949 -----	—	12	7	40
1939 or earlier -----	63	40	40	65
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303	688	501	643
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	21	—	7
1985 to 1988 -----	22	20	—	57
1980 to 1984 -----	27	51	28	51
1970 to 1979 -----	115	164	74	179
1960 to 1969 -----	8	87	74	69
1950 to 1959 -----	16	50	43	124
1940 to 1949 -----	32	59	110	18
1939 or earlier -----	83	236	172	138
BEDROOMS				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	98	225	136	432
None -----	—	—	—	—
1 -----	22	19	8	52
2 -----	6	47	58	78
3 -----	29	99	21	185
4 -----	27	39	22	109
5 or more -----	14	21	27	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303	688	501	643
None -----	—	93	31	72
1 -----	81	349	170	336
2 -----	100	215	202	201
3 -----	91	26	90	34
4 -----	27	5	8	—
5 or more -----	4	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER				
Public system or private company -----	396	913	630	1 075
Individual drilled well -----	5	—	—	—
Individual dug well -----	—	—	—	—
Some other source -----	—	—	7	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL				
Public sewer -----	401	910	637	1 063
Septic tank or cesspool -----	—	—	—	—
Other means -----	—	3	—	12
KITCHEN FACILITIES				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	401	913	637	1 070
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—	—	—	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	305	647	544	892
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	3	—	33
Electricity -----	79	252	58	150
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	10	—	—	—
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	7	—	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	—	11	16	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	19	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	115	100	224	92
1 -----	126	476	225	441
2 -----	110	275	120	409
3 -----	31	49	65	94
4 -----	11	13	—	32
5 or more -----	8	—	3	7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	98	225	136	432
1989 to March 1990 -----	7	61	47	38
1985 to 1988 -----	28	30	49	148
1980 to 1984 -----	6	63	—	88
1970 to 1979 -----	51	57	28	120
1960 to 1969 -----	6	14	6	10
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	6	28
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303	688	501	643
1989 to March 1990 -----	166	430	231	473
1985 to 1988 -----	100	225	211	146
1980 to 1984 -----	5	33	28	14
1970 to 1979 -----	32	—	23	10
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	8	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	98	225	136	432
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303	688	501	643
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	7
1.01 or more -----	—	7	—	—

Table 87. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Lincoln city		Omaha city	
	American Indian	All Asian	American Indian	All Asian
Occupied housing units	401	913	637	1 075
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER				
Occupied housing units	24	47	78	68
Owner occupied	15	7	29	58
1-person households	—	7	26	27
Built 1939 or earlier	9	17	25	14
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	26 849	12 583	17 413	27 990
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	54	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	29	53	26
No telephone in unit	—	—	15	—
1-person households	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Owner-occupied housing units	19	25	11	32
Married-couple families	6	9	—	22
With own children under 18 years	—	9	—	13
Families with female householder	13	—	4	—
With own children under 18 years	13	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	25	—	16
With public assistance income	6	—	4	19
With Social Security income	6	—	7	9
Built 1939 or earlier	19	16	7	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	7	7	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	3	4	7
Renter-occupied housing units	119	276	278	233
Married-couple families	39	163	23	41
With own children under 18 years	39	110	4	41
Families with female householder	73	7	153	7
With own children under 18 years	73	—	124	7
Householder worked in 1989	89	183	163	91
With public assistance income	76	14	87	14
With Social Security income	—	12	22	7
Built 1939 or earlier	25	100	105	61
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available	50	54	123	50
No telephone in unit	56	26	95	8
1.01 or more persons per room	12	104	47	27
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Occupied housing units (dollars)	12 765	18 258	11 868	20 352
Owner occupied (dollars)	24 808	36 050	31 029	41 875
Renter occupied (dollars)	10 920	12 444	10 332	15 270
Specified owner-occupied housing units	57	209	128	418
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	48	177	96	346
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	7	—	5
\$300 to \$399	6	3	22	21
\$400 to \$499	13	53	21	45
\$500 to \$599	14	37	12	66
\$600 to \$699	7	22	9	54
\$700 to \$799	—	19	7	43
\$800 to \$899	8	16	—	21
\$900 to \$999	—	—	6	27
\$1,000 to \$1,249	—	14	—	21
\$1,250 to \$1,499	—	2	8	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	4	11	17
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	542	559	571	676
Mean (dollars)	552	648	735	768
Not mortgaged	9	32	32	72
Less than \$100	—	—	6	14
\$100 to \$199	9	14	26	22
\$200 to \$299	—	18	—	26
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	10
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	220	145	200
Mean (dollars)	199	217	144	189
Specified renter-occupied housing units	303	688	501	643
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	32	8	21	—
\$100 to \$149	27	—	30	—
\$150 to \$199	5	59	26	54
\$200 to \$249	14	89	61	68
\$250 to \$299	10	185	44	121
\$300 to \$349	37	96	139	89
\$350 to \$399	45	91	58	54
\$400 to \$449	16	87	39	85
\$450 to \$499	21	38	48	81
\$500 to \$549	26	25	15	52
\$550 to \$599	50	—	—	12
\$600 to \$649	8	10	20	10
\$650 to \$699	—	—	—	5
\$700 to \$749	5	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	12
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	375	301	317	342
Mean (dollars)	369	322	321	365

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 88. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Lincoln city		Omaha city	
	American Indian	All Asian	American Indian	All Asian
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	57	209	128	418
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
All income levels.....	57	209	128	418
Less than 10 percent.....	—	49	19	70
10 to 14 percent.....	14	36	30	69
15 to 19 percent.....	17	26	31	62
20 to 24 percent.....	13	14	18	88
25 to 29 percent.....	—	32	8	21
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	7	7
35 to 49 percent.....	7	4	15	60
50 percent or more.....	6	30	—	41
Not computed.....	—	6	—	—
Median.....	19.3	18.2	17.4	20.5
Less than \$20,000.....	15	25	42	104
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	6	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	3	6	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	8	14
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	7
35 percent or more.....	6	16	15	68
Not computed.....	—	6	—	—
Median.....	19.2	50.0+	30.7	37.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	26	69	38	56
Less than 20 percent.....	6	14	26	13
20 to 24 percent.....	13	5	12	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	14	—	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.7	28.2	16.8	23.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	8	61	7	104
Less than 20 percent.....	8	47	7	60
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	—	28
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	15.4	10.0-	18.6
\$50,000 or more.....	8	54	41	154
Less than 20 percent.....	8	50	41	122
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	32
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	4	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	11.4	14.9	13.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	303	688	501	643
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
All income levels.....	303	688	501	643
Less than 10 percent.....	—	35	—	26
10 to 14 percent.....	42	89	103	93
15 to 19 percent.....	45	90	54	94
20 to 24 percent.....	46	83	45	111
25 to 29 percent.....	16	53	37	19
30 to 34 percent.....	21	69	21	67
35 to 49 percent.....	20	55	76	61
50 percent or more.....	102	165	157	82
Not computed.....	11	49	8	90
Median.....	29.1	27.1	31.8	22.9
Less than \$10,000.....	132	256	242	222
Less than 20 percent.....	19	—	21	—
20 to 24 percent.....	20	8	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	6	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	21	21
35 percent or more.....	76	183	182	92
Not computed.....	11	49	8	90
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	77	218	123	193
Less than 20 percent.....	5	42	23	22
20 to 24 percent.....	11	33	37	67
25 to 29 percent.....	5	43	12	14
30 to 34 percent.....	10	63	—	39
35 percent or more.....	46	37	51	51
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	48.3	29.0	25.6	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	47	157	91	129
Less than 20 percent.....	16	115	68	92
20 to 24 percent.....	15	42	8	25
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	15	5
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	14.7	14.5	17.4
\$35,000 or more.....	47	57	45	99
Less than 20 percent.....	47	57	45	99
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.5	10.2	12.5	12.2

Table 89. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Grand Island city	Lincoln city	North Platte city	Omaha city		Scottsbluff city
	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Mexican
Occupied housing units -----	526	716	352	2 331	402	708
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	254	251	158	1 191	198	333
Renter-occupied housing units -----	272	465	194	1 140	204	375
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	254	251	158	1 191	198	333
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	—	—	—	5	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	9	—	12	—	6
1980 to 1984 -----	14	13	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	71	45	59	120	32	41
1960 to 1969 -----	44	39	12	124	46	44
1950 to 1959 -----	5	51	33	202	37	54
1940 to 1949 -----	22	35	24	104	22	53
1939 or earlier -----	92	59	30	629	56	135
Renter-occupied housing units -----	272	465	194	1 140	204	375
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	5	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	5	13	—	31	15	—
1980 to 1984 -----	26	25	28	13	15	42
1970 to 1979 -----	31	115	51	194	44	100
1960 to 1969 -----	36	55	16	152	29	42
1950 to 1959 -----	7	54	17	125	36	53
1940 to 1949 -----	49	34	18	131	15	50
1939 or earlier -----	118	169	64	489	50	88
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	254	251	158	1 191	198	333
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	13	17	—	43	22	35
2 -----	86	80	30	342	40	94
3 -----	66	100	85	562	88	98
4 -----	78	35	26	220	32	64
5 or more -----	11	19	—	24	16	42
Renter-occupied housing units -----	272	465	194	1 140	204	375
None -----	7	9	—	21	—	—
1 -----	90	108	57	478	65	125
2 -----	118	216	72	450	57	166
3 -----	35	104	49	134	67	52
4 -----	22	21	16	57	15	32
5 or more -----	—	7	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company -----	502	710	338	2 331	402	701
Individual drilled well -----	24	6	—	—	—	7
Individual dug well -----	—	—	14	—	—	—
Some other source -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer -----	486	700	322	2 326	389	708
Septic tank or cesspool -----	40	12	30	5	13	—
Other means -----	—	4	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	526	716	352	2 317	402	702
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—	—	—	14	—	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	480	591	322	2 010	367	602
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	17	9	22	—	—
Electricity -----	34	100	21	245	21	106
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	26	8	—
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	6	—	—	7	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	—	—	—	5	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	8	—	16	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	39	76	51	291	59	77
1 -----	141	284	139	902	120	275
2 -----	237	230	84	804	154	238
3 -----	82	96	57	238	51	74
4 -----	7	23	14	59	13	24
5 or more -----	20	7	7	37	5	20
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	254	251	158	1 191	198	333
1989 to March 1990 -----	12	13	26	115	5	10
1985 to 1988 -----	51	74	37	329	63	81
1980 to 1984 -----	72	33	21	121	50	50
1970 to 1979 -----	59	96	50	335	51	83
1960 to 1969 -----	42	14	7	148	22	46
1959 or earlier -----	18	21	17	143	7	63
Renter-occupied housing units -----	272	465	194	1 140	204	375
1989 to March 1990 -----	164	274	121	706	91	135
1985 to 1988 -----	80	133	36	313	93	162
1980 to 1984 -----	18	25	15	73	20	43
1970 to 1979 -----	10	20	13	30	—	35
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	9	12	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	13	—	6	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	254	251	158	1 191	198	333
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	14	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	272	465	194	1 140	204	375
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	12	5	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	7	—	—

Table 90. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Grand Island city	Lincoln city	North Platte city	Omaha city		Scottsbluff city
	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Mexican
Occupied housing units	526	716	352	2 331	402	708
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	46	23	62	277	33	105
Owner occupied	42	23	40	202	27	60
1-person households	19	15	28	94	26	43
Built 1939 or earlier	46	—	40	148	6	61
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	13 527	15 724	11 247	17 716	20 538	10 977
Female householder, no husband present	6	8	14	111	20	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available	6	8	13	53	13	17
No telephone in unit	6	—	—	9	6	15
1-person households	6	—	—	9	6	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units	25	36	29	91	22	46
Married-couple families	7	7	15	18	—	25
With own children under 18 years	—	—	15	—	—	19
Families with female householder	—	13	14	33	9	—
With own children under 18 years	—	13	14	11	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	20	14	28	16	18
With public assistance income	7	—	—	7	13	5
With Social Security income	13	7	—	42	—	12
Built 1939 or earlier	25	22	—	66	11	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available	18	—	—	19	13	6
No telephone in unit	6	—	—	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	66	131	121	374	39	216
Married-couple families	24	11	36	44	7	58
With own children under 18 years	20	4	22	35	7	58
Families with female householder	35	72	62	145	20	72
With own children under 18 years	35	72	62	145	20	72
Householder worked in 1989	46	59	82	195	32	121
With public assistance income	15	69	60	103	21	72
With Social Security income	4	—	19	63	—	71
Built 1939 or earlier	16	69	41	184	8	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	12	—	—
No vehicle available	13	33	38	130	13	52
No telephone in unit	26	85	57	142	4	91
1.01 or more persons per room	19	24	21	13	—	49
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars)	22 500	18 611	13 083	25 322	24 537	15 101
Owner occupied (dollars)	25 972	35 670	29 167	31 280	30 341	19 449
Renter occupied (dollars)	18 000	15 218	7 054	15 942	21 364	9 782
Specified owner-occupied housing units	199	231	142	1 093	192	300
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	139	192	88	753	154	170
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	6	—	47	—	10
\$300 to \$399	27	35	14	88	6	55
\$400 to \$499	66	27	35	136	13	70
\$500 to \$599	28	43	19	147	58	12
\$600 to \$699	7	14	6	160	29	14
\$700 to \$799	5	15	—	63	14	9
\$800 to \$899	6	21	6	88	7	—
\$900 to \$999	—	19	—	12	27	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	—	12	8	12	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	463	567	482	569	600	425
Mean (dollars)	487	621	540	576	648	443
Not mortgaged	60	39	54	340	38	130
Less than \$100	6	7	—	18	—	5
\$100 to \$199	47	24	40	146	17	88
\$200 to \$299	—	—	14	132	21	29
\$300 to \$399	7	—	—	15	—	8
\$400 to \$499	—	8	—	13	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	16	—	—
Median (dollars)	143	164	162	205	207	168
Mean (dollars)	165	213	169	239	201	178
Specified renter-occupied housing units	272	465	185	1 140	204	375
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	—	7	9	18	—	—
\$100 to \$149	7	—	24	43	—	55
\$150 to \$199	7	20	35	64	16	39
\$200 to \$249	38	44	27	107	22	65
\$250 to \$299	69	70	13	194	8	94
\$300 to \$349	88	52	28	173	5	28
\$350 to \$399	35	77	27	159	70	35
\$400 to \$449	14	107	13	154	14	29
\$450 to \$499	5	41	—	71	16	18
\$500 to \$549	9	11	—	27	25	—
\$550 to \$599	—	—	—	32	—	4
\$600 to \$649	—	—	—	26	6	—
\$650 to \$699	—	—	—	13	—	—
\$700 to \$749	—	—	—	22	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	7	—	23	15	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	29	9	14	7	8
Median (dollars)	321	372	231	334	376	263
Mean (dollars)	312	355	247	357	407	272

Table 91. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Grand Island city	Lincoln city	North Platte city	Omaha city		Scottsbluff city
	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Mexican
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	199	231	142	1 093	192	300
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels -----	199	231	142	1 093	192	300
Less than 10 percent -----	22	23	20	208	7	65
10 to 14 percent -----	84	55	61	173	42	28
15 to 19 percent -----	12	51	—	245	35	60
20 to 24 percent -----	26	24	6	150	26	25
25 to 29 percent -----	6	28	26	134	36	44
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	35	22	17
35 to 49 percent -----	30	28	14	59	17	26
50 percent or more -----	7	13	15	82	7	35
Not computed -----	12	9	—	7	—	—
Median -----	14.3	18.2	14.2	18.3	22.3	19.7
Less than \$20,000 -----	66	56	69	262	60	161
Less than 20 percent -----	28	15	34	87	6	35
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	13	—	13
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	6	22	8	35
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	8	22	17
35 percent or more -----	26	25	29	125	24	61
Not computed -----	12	9	—	7	—	—
Median -----	19.2	41.3	25.4	33.4	33.6	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	54	42	12	415	61	118
Less than 20 percent -----	24	26	—	211	21	97
20 to 24 percent -----	19	—	—	70	21	12
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	12	91	19	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	27	—	—
35 percent or more -----	11	16	—	16	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.8	18.1	27.5	19.8	22.3	16.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	53	97	48	229	40	11
Less than 20 percent -----	40	65	34	155	26	11
20 to 24 percent -----	7	11	6	53	5	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	21	8	21	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.9	17.8	12.5	16.9	18.8	10.4
\$50,000 or more -----	26	36	13	187	31	10
Less than 20 percent -----	26	23	13	173	31	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	13	—	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	13.3	10.4	12.1	13.5	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	272	465	185	1 140	204	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels -----	272	465	185	1 140	204	375
Less than 10 percent -----	29	23	—	42	14	9
10 to 14 percent -----	22	59	14	178	25	57
15 to 19 percent -----	92	52	9	169	31	41
20 to 24 percent -----	10	56	7	204	28	33
25 to 29 percent -----	30	32	21	65	24	19
30 to 34 percent -----	45	60	32	65	27	45
35 to 49 percent -----	20	78	42	108	14	48
50 percent or more -----	24	65	51	253	34	106
Not computed -----	—	40	9	56	7	17
Median -----	19.6	28.5	35.9	23.8	25.1	32.2
Less than \$10,000 -----	49	140	119	391	43	190
Less than 20 percent -----	—	7	—	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	9	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent -----	14	—	16	29	6	21
35 percent or more -----	35	109	85	295	30	150
Not computed -----	—	24	9	42	7	9
Median -----	48.8	49.7	47.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	99	170	66	321	53	120
Less than 20 percent -----	23	14	23	61	—	46
20 to 24 percent -----	—	31	7	104	19	29
25 to 29 percent -----	30	25	12	58	10	9
30 to 34 percent -----	31	60	16	32	6	24
35 percent or more -----	9	34	8	66	18	4
Not computed -----	—	6	—	—	—	8
Median -----	28.4	31.0	26.3	24.8	28.8	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	90	94	—	261	73	56
Less than 20 percent -----	80	59	—	184	35	52
20 to 24 percent -----	10	25	—	63	9	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	7	14	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	4	15	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	10	—	3	—	—
Median -----	17.2	17.0	—	16.6	20.8	14.0
\$35,000 or more -----	34	61	—	167	35	9
Less than 20 percent -----	34	54	—	126	35	9
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	30	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	14.0	—	13.5	11.6	10.0-

Table 93. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 94. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 95. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 96. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Saunders County	Scotts Bluff County	Seward County	Sheridan County	Sherman County	Sioux County	Stanton County	Thayer County
All housing units.....	6 024	6 261	3 757	3 211	1 874	869	2 355	3 017
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	5 349	4 966	3 137	2 505	1 562	716	2 098	2 697
1, attached.....	24	45	21	13	11	8	4	13
2.....	55	83	75	48	12	2	18	41
3 or 4.....	74	194	87	72	43	5	45	40
5 or more.....	92	70	49	79	—	—	10	67
Mobile home or trailer.....	350	885	372	465	234	132	170	143
Other.....	80	18	16	29	12	6	10	16
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	66	29	44	74	8	—	40	34
1980 to 1988.....	471	418	304	276	94	71	262	187
1960 to 1979.....	2 322	2 600	1 212	880	520	171	818	820
1940 to 1959.....	767	1 094	485	577	111	174	265	534
1939 or earlier.....	2 398	2 120	1 712	1 404	1 141	453	970	1 442
ROOMS								
1 room.....	21	30	6	8	16	4	8	—
2 rooms.....	86	111	42	65	21	15	31	14
3 rooms.....	332	323	154	253	161	47	56	121
4 rooms.....	786	1 454	505	578	350	180	219	415
5 rooms.....	1 349	1 612	641	768	421	204	500	696
6 rooms.....	1 287	1 029	869	606	382	172	434	640
7 rooms.....	861	648	577	346	240	112	524	476
8 rooms.....	622	535	472	310	138	60	316	312
9 or more rooms.....	680	519	491	277	145	75	267	343
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.4	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.6
PLUMBING FACILITIES								
Complete plumbing facilities.....	5 958	6 115	3 731	3 180	1 811	816	2 325	2 992
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	66	146	26	31	63	53	30	25
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	5 921	6 079	3 735	3 177	1 811	808	2 336	2 972
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	103	182	22	34	63	61	19	45
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company.....	3 345	2 667	1 907	1 798	1 091	199	1 284	2 258
Individual drilled well.....	2 444	3 501	1 727	1 375	759	609	843	712
Individual dug well.....	220	65	123	36	21	23	226	44
Some other source.....	15	28	—	2	3	38	2	3
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer.....	2 799	2 984	1 867	1 803	1 030	195	1 251	2 076
Septic tank or cesspool.....	3 088	3 113	1 748	1 340	699	550	977	774
Other means.....	137	164	142	68	145	124	127	167
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4 361	3 682	2 515	1 815	1 082	393	1 650	2 084
Renter-occupied housing units.....	966	1 752	908	803	349	219	517	585
PERSONS IN UNIT								
Occupied housing units.....								
1 person.....	5 327	5 434	3 423	2 618	1 431	612	2 167	2 669
1 122.....	1 122	1 169	650	726	400	139	421	752
2 persons.....	1 836	2 006	1 259	937	472	244	703	1 018
3 persons.....	841	850	521	319	195	92	332	308
4 persons.....	816	840	548	328	190	73	381	338
5 persons.....	458	391	303	176	118	42	207	203
6 persons.....	183	103	102	73	43	18	67	32
7 or more persons.....	71	75	40	59	13	4	56	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.27	2.34	2.12	2.17	2.18	2.44	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.23	2.35	2.08	2.25	2.07	2.42	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.42	2.33	2.30	1.78	2.69	2.58	1.97
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....								
For sale only.....	697	827	334	593	443	257	188	348
For rent.....	91	72	14	29	24	29	19	49
For sale or sold, not occupied.....	47	205	50	168	30	8	24	68
Rented or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	19	39	24	64	40	8	19	45
For migrant workers.....	432	108	107	35	212	40	9	41
Other vacant.....	—	63	4	37	—	5	—	—
Boarded up.....	108	340	135	260	137	167	117	145
7.....	7	10	7	13	3	11	3	4
DURATION OF VACANCY								
Vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....								
Less than 2 months.....	91	72	14	29	24	29	19	49
2 up to 6 months.....	14	6	—	9	7	2	3	5
6 or more months.....	4	5	2	6	—	2	2	12
Vacant-for-rent housing units.....								
Less than 2 months.....	73	61	12	14	17	25	14	32
2 up to 6 months.....	47	205	50	168	30	8	24	68
6 or more months.....	5	113	7	42	16	—	8	15
7.....	15	53	23	50	7	—	—	8
8.....	27	39	20	76	7	8	16	45

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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Table 96. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Thomas County	Thurston County	Valley County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wheeler County	York County
All housing units	404	2 548	2 469	3 661	1 687	2 048	561	2 538
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	341	2 097	2 069	3 146	1 556	1 758	430	2 241
1, attached	1	48	26	16	5	8	—	13
2	—	77	14	28	5	29	—	7
3 or 4	—	62	67	35	19	77	4	27
5 or more	—	66	111	42	—	45	6	45
Mobile home or trailer	56	178	164	365	89	120	116	187
Other	6	20	18	29	13	11	5	18
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	5	36	15	17	9	16	1	16
1980 to 1988	31	332	238	503	124	126	70	213
1960 to 1979	149	863	636	1 434	377	563	215	913
1940 to 1959	90	266	259	436	108	140	66	294
1939 or earlier	129	1 051	1 321	1 271	1 069	1 203	209	1 102
ROOMS								
1 room	—	14	—	19	—	3	3	22
2 rooms	2	47	47	25	9	48	36	24
3 rooms	32	204	158	149	44	95	68	89
4 rooms	63	435	330	542	146	317	111	205
5 rooms	114	654	554	703	327	440	127	463
6 rooms	70	502	501	751	363	373	103	545
7 rooms	47	350	332	589	333	342	48	445
8 rooms	35	195	306	492	277	226	31	307
9 or more rooms	41	147	241	391	188	204	34	438
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.0	6.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.4	5.0	5.2	6.6
PLUMBING FACILITIES								
Complete plumbing facilities	399	2 525	2 439	3 605	1 648	2 015	557	2 508
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	23	30	56	39	33	4	30
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities	398	2 489	2 431	3 629	1 634	1 999	549	2 494
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	59	38	32	53	49	12	44
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company	125	1 919	1 670	1 392	591	1 369	214	1 094
Individual drilled well	274	419	758	1 860	883	631	338	1 388
Individual dug well	5	199	27	378	210	36	9	56
Some other source	—	11	14	31	3	12	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer	168	1 598	1 608	1 070	541	1 290	210	1 107
Septic tank or cesspool	229	924	772	2 494	1 033	659	322	1 354
Other means	7	26	89	97	113	99	29	77
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	225	1 388	1 537	2 739	1 080	1 376	231	1 728
Renter-occupied housing units	91	900	604	694	447	379	119	609
PERSONS IN UNIT								
Occupied housing units	316	2 288	2 141	3 433	1 527	1 755	350	2 337
1 person	67	530	663	543	295	521	83	463
2 persons	111	655	767	1 235	540	679	116	834
3 persons	45	308	253	565	222	202	57	348
4 persons	57	336	250	629	251	185	47	390
5 persons	28	213	173	310	170	116	20	214
6 persons	8	125	22	113	39	41	16	69
7 or more persons	—	121	13	38	10	11	11	19
Median, occupied housing units	2.32	2.44	2.03	2.45	2.37	2.03	2.29	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.11	2.27	2.05	2.44	2.32	2.04	2.24	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.17	3.03	1.92	2.49	2.57	1.87	2.48	3.09
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	88	260	328	228	160	293	211	201
For sale only	3	7	31	33	15	32	6	10
For rent	2	91	59	16	32	74	8	43
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	37	46	7	9	32	—	29
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	16	11	17	95	5	45	136	28
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	67	114	175	77	99	110	61	91
Boarded up	—	15	3	—	1	7	2	7
DURATION OF VACANCY								
Vacant-for-sale-only housing units	3	7	31	33	15	32	6	10
Less than 2 months	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	2
2 up to 6 months	2	—	5	22	3	6	—	5
6 or more months	1	6	26	7	12	21	6	3
Vacant-for-rent housing units	2	91	59	16	32	74	8	43
Less than 2 months	2	22	16	11	10	16	—	9
2 up to 6 months	—	22	5	2	4	11	2	2
6 or more months	—	47	38	3	18	47	6	32

Table 97. Structural and Utilization Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Madison County	Merrick County	Morrill County	Nance County	Nemaha County	Nuckolls County	Otoe County	Pawnee County	Perkins County
Occupied housing units -----	3 871	1 936	2 083	1 585	1 648	2 359	2 946	1 408	1 283
POPULATION									
All persons -----	11 179	5 174	5 423	4 275	4 537	5 786	7 705	3 317	3 367
Persons in occupied housing units -----	10 705	5 137	5 315	4 109	4 097	5 673	7 527	3 252	3 311
Per occupied housing unit -----	2.77	2.65	2.55	2.59	2.49	2.40	2.55	2.31	2.58
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 352	3 802	3 596	3 125	2 876	4 416	5 525	2 514	2 377
Per owner-occupied housing unit -----	2.82	2.62	2.53	2.58	2.50	2.38	2.47	2.21	2.39
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 353	1 335	1 719	984	1 221	1 257	2 002	738	934
Per renter-occupied housing unit -----	2.59	2.76	2.61	2.62	2.45	2.50	2.82	2.72	3.23
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Under 25 years -----	63	94	95	53	97	51	69	47	19
25 to 34 years -----	803	353	339	298	227	383	482	147	229
35 to 44 years -----	830	352	394	275	361	404	507	194	215
45 to 54 years -----	505	301	319	154	222	283	515	165	182
55 to 64 years -----	621	316	326	258	205	369	396	194	167
65 to 74 years -----	490	283	260	244	270	388	522	340	218
75 years and over -----	559	237	350	303	266	481	455	321	253
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	1 912	582	1 202	864	422	1 504	1 121	482	424
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	797	882	512	336	757	536	1 015	522	429
Electricity -----	576	282	263	235	271	218	373	225	318
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	282	80	7	77	75	32	202	16	79
All other fuels -----	302	109	99	73	117	69	232	161	33
No fuel used -----	2	1	—	—	6	—	3	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	177	55	114	87	48	181	107	128	45
1 -----	915	400	546	411	363	611	644	353	352
2 -----	1 711	771	795	607	775	927	1 185	530	398
3 or more -----	1 068	710	628	480	462	640	1 010	397	488
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	475	255	351	180	190	308	295	163	160
1985 to 1988 -----	790	384	431	282	361	418	623	231	203
1980 to 1984 -----	687	241	331	227	288	348	405	198	209
1979 or earlier -----	1 919	1 056	970	896	809	1 255	1 623	816	711
PERSONS PER ROOM									
0.50 or less -----	2 691	1 422	1 507	1 172	1 251	1 842	2 231	1 168	987
0.51 to 0.75 -----	676	278	302	219	299	301	464	154	161
0.76 to 1.00 -----	411	215	228	180	87	182	216	84	123
1.01 to 1.50 -----	62	19	36	12	11	34	26	2	12
1.51 or more -----	31	2	10	2	—	—	9	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM									
Complete plumbing facilities -----	3 849	1 931	2 083	1 579	1 633	2 342	2 919	1 366	1 279
1.01 or more -----	85	21	46	14	11	34	35	2	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	22	5	—	6	15	17	27	42	4
1.01 or more -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER									
Occupied housing units -----	1 049	520	610	547	536	869	977	661	471
Owner occupied -----	899	461	525	491	460	763	880	569	418
1-person households -----	481	218	291	256	203	423	421	301	204
Built 1939 or earlier -----	535	262	302	299	299	485	366	359	201
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	16 241	19 733	17 778	17 123	24 393	16 495	19 474	17 792	16 993
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	9	4	—	6	15	6	16	39	—
No vehicle available -----	115	47	82	66	33	139	100	108	39
No telephone in unit -----	30	28	7	13	10	9	5	25	4
1-person households -----	9	25	7	9	10	7	5	25	2
Units in structure:									
1, detached or attached -----	963	450	520	506	505	768	872	565	432
2 or more -----	49	14	39	28	7	70	45	46	24
Mobile home, trailer, or other -----	37	56	51	13	24	31	60	50	15
Specified owner -----	708	225	372	384	207	624	556	343	293
Mean value (dollars) -----	35 100	29 100	28 900	28 900	26 400	26 500	38 300	19 800	39 300
Specified renter -----	130	50	83	52	36	101	84	80	51
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	169	118	127	132	184	141	179	164	140
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—
No meals included in rent -----	103	33	65	30	21	92	67	52	34
No cash rent -----	27	17	18	22	15	9	17	26	17
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Occupied housing units -----	491	229	331	213	225	433	340	253	171
Renter occupied -----	191	66	173	74	114	155	114	80	66
Built 1939 or earlier -----	213	113	174	114	96	253	140	156	71
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	3	1	—	3	2	4	7	7	—
No vehicle available -----	84	28	61	52	28	92	39	57	27
No telephone in unit -----	89	35	40	24	29	15	24	25	13
1.01 or more persons per room -----	35	9	21	2	6	21	15	2	4

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 97. Structural and Utilization Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Phelps County	Pierce County	Platte County	Polk County	Red Willow County	Richardson County	Rock County	Saline County	Sarpy County
Occupied housing units	1 413	2 929	3 477	2 223	1 370	2 027	798	3 058	4 826
POPULATION									
All persons	4 044	7 827	10 340	5 675	3 593	5 168	2 019	7 874	14 104
Persons in occupied housing units	3 917	7 689	10 246	5 515	3 593	5 037	2 009	7 706	14 038
Per occupied housing unit	2.77	2.63	2.95	2.48	2.62	2.48	2.52	2.52	2.91
Owner-occupied housing units	2 715	5 885	8 329	4 203	2 851	3 535	1 402	5 870	11 398
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.65	2.62	3.01	2.48	2.72	2.36	2.51	2.46	3.01
Renter-occupied housing units	1 202	1 804	1 917	1 312	742	1 502	607	1 836	2 640
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.08	2.63	2.69	2.49	2.30	2.83	2.54	2.73	2.53
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Under 25 years	25	107	117	91	58	50	24	118	140
25 to 34 years	278	565	744	350	246	325	119	520	968
35 to 44 years	312	534	789	402	284	329	181	485	1 541
45 to 54 years	233	398	480	261	187	321	87	474	880
55 to 64 years	228	380	510	273	209	311	136	454	742
65 to 74 years	173	450	450	406	175	359	114	423	344
75 years and over	164	495	387	440	211	332	137	584	211
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	762	1 368	647	1 199	558	381	300	1 599	2 438
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	337	842	1 077	517	512	1 065	247	696	540
Electricity	245	381	1 257	311	134	262	159	403	1 456
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	49	197	332	92	38	94	14	115	225
All other fuels	18	141	164	104	128	225	78	243	167
No fuel used	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	30	131	98	105	27	93	38	184	73
1	246	772	791	577	257	542	205	657	881
2	568	1 078	1 426	909	531	845	282	1 149	2 188
3 or more	569	948	1 162	632	555	547	273	1 068	1 684
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
1989 to March 1990	176	380	396	264	171	249	95	381	748
1985 to 1988	244	597	711	451	283	381	165	579	1 617
1980 to 1984	296	441	591	273	253	285	126	461	743
1979 or earlier	697	1 511	1 779	1 235	663	1 112	412	1 637	1 718
PERSONS PER ROOM									
0.50 or less	1 047	2 145	2 383	1 778	994	1 575	582	2 285	3 282
0.51 to 0.75	246	476	667	353	171	291	118	497	1 022
0.76 to 1.00	105	272	356	82	199	144	90	247	456
1.01 to 1.50	15	36	68	8	6	14	8	29	58
1.51 or more	—	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	8
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM									
Complete plumbing facilities	1 408	2 904	3 469	2 208	1 368	1 990	787	3 049	4 815
1.01 or more	15	36	69	10	6	17	8	29	66
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	25	8	15	2	37	11	9	11
1.01 or more	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER									
Occupied housing units	337	945	837	846	386	691	251	1 007	555
Owner occupied	305	867	799	755	339	581	214	891	463
1-person households	139	460	317	363	176	293	122	487	212
Built 1939 or earlier	221	449	464	434	168	394	98	510	179
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	28 548	16 403	24 422	24 066	20 333	18 093	21 296	18 421	32 054
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	13	6	6	—	23	4	2	6
No vehicle available	22	110	75	82	26	65	21	160	58
No telephone in unit	2	8	8	7	10	17	—	24	10
1-person households	—	5	5	7	10	6	—	20	7
Units in structure:									
1, detached or attached	315	874	809	749	351	602	227	926	487
2 or more	11	23	—	85	11	20	11	56	44
Mobile home, trailer, or other	11	48	28	32	24	69	13	25	24
Specified owner	190	639	424	529	212	345	139	678	259
Mean value (dollars)	32 000	33 900	41 200	33 200	32 900	21 500	29 100	33 300	70 900
Specified renter	23	71	31	83	47	70	28	97	92
Mean contract rent (dollars)	101	153	102	147	205	115	115	171	230
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	6	52	23	74	39	44	23	76	81
No cash rent	17	19	8	9	8	26	5	21	11
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Occupied housing units	108	378	355	188	160	333	128	365	282
Renter occupied	68	130	131	77	42	107	79	120	107
Built 1939 or earlier	64	210	166	106	66	178	40	193	70
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	2	—	—	15	2	5	—
No vehicle available	2	54	31	47	15	47	27	64	35
No telephone in unit	6	38	18	10	12	59	11	35	3
1.01 or more persons per room	9	12	24	5	—	10	4	10	27

Table 97. Structural and Utilization Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Saunders County	Scotts Bluff County	Seward County	Sheridan County	Sherman County	Sioux County	Stanton County	Thayer County
Occupied housing units	5 327	5 434	3 423	2 618	1 431	612	2 167	2 669
POPULATION								
All persons	14 604	14 368	9 816	6 750	3 718	1 549	6 244	6 635
Persons in occupied housing units	14 508	14 217	9 348	6 608	3 658	1 549	6 172	6 407
Per occupied housing unit	2.72	2.62	2.73	2.52	2.56	2.53	2.85	2.40
Owner-occupied housing units	11 935	9 463	6 941	4 480	2 915	853	4 478	4 955
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.74	2.57	2.76	2.47	2.69	2.17	2.71	2.38
Renter-occupied housing units	2 573	4 754	2 407	2 128	743	696	1 694	1 452
Per renter-occupied housing unit	2.66	2.71	2.65	2.65	2.13	3.18	3.28	2.48
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Under 25 years	140	215	232	99	34	18	88	81
25 to 34 years	997	949	576	371	233	110	489	424
35 to 44 years	1 099	1 134	797	473	250	109	465	423
45 to 54 years	838	760	522	361	184	94	347	354
55 to 64 years	888	942	477	384	215	108	305	381
65 to 74 years	712	819	469	490	242	90	238	456
75 years and over	653	615	350	440	273	83	235	550
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 094	2 829	1 116	1 199	615	6	984	1 504
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 808	1 214	1 413	567	478	423	350	795
Electricity	1 333	951	468	320	164	30	349	214
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	658	126	154	256	82	42	267	69
All other fuels	428	314	270	265	92	111	217	87
No fuel used	6	—	2	11	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	227	212	114	134	113	17	83	179
1	1 029	1 442	603	756	323	128	438	678
2	2 227	2 072	1 412	970	544	195	943	1 074
3 or more	1 844	1 708	1 294	758	451	272	703	738
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990	681	948	509	430	137	95	278	339
1985 to 1988	1 038	1 335	728	545	289	120	481	455
1980 to 1984	821	718	526	331	216	90	370	392
1979 or earlier	2 787	2 433	1 660	1 312	789	307	1 038	1 483
PERSONS PER ROOM								
0.50 or less	3 787	3 881	2 491	1 895	1 070	455	1 505	2 179
0.51 to 0.75	948	880	634	382	202	93	402	307
0.76 to 1.00	508	529	262	262	144	42	239	164
1.01 to 1.50	77	106	22	66	13	19	21	15
1.51 or more	7	38	14	11	2	3	—	4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities	5 301	5 404	3 410	2 610	1 421	601	2 154	2 657
1.01 or more	84	144	36	79	15	22	21	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	30	13	8	10	11	13	12
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER								
Occupied housing units	1 365	1 434	819	930	515	173	473	1 006
Owner occupied	1 198	1 214	733	815	442	157	421	880
1-person households	577	573	328	415	259	89	197	460
Built 1939 or earlier	701	633	378	435	340	89	235	484
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	20 000	19 413	22 356	18 908	14 050	21 410	17 083	18 296
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	12	7	2	9	—	11	6
No vehicle available	195	140	78	81	88	15	65	154
No telephone in unit	43	36	27	36	13	3	16	17
1-person households	35	31	26	24	13	—	2	9
Units in structure:								
1, detached or attached	1 198	1 177	735	801	448	161	413	910
2 or more	93	107	49	67	33	3	31	65
Mobile home, trailer, or other	74	150	35	62	34	9	29	31
Specified owner	701	776	458	477	305	61	262	690
Mean value (dollars)	37 900	38 900	38 300	30 400	21 100	27 100	38 900	26 200
Specified renter	136	173	72	84	62	11	46	117
Mean contract rent (dollars)	180	176	198	149	184	163	171	163
With meals included in rent	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 250	—	—	—	163	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	111	140	62	81	50	5	41	100
No cash rent	23	33	10	3	10	6	5	17
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units	534	844	363	456	320	86	325	382
Renter occupied	140	468	197	237	97	46	103	118
Built 1939 or earlier	233	378	194	200	218	42	119	181
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	—	8	2	—	2	2	2
No vehicle available	77	112	33	103	77	9	45	78
No telephone in unit	55	168	49	82	30	8	36	26
1.01 or more persons per room	7	71	14	37	9	10	7	12

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 97. **Structural and Utilization Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Thomas County	Thurston County	Valley County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wheeler County	York County
Occupied housing units	316	2 288	2 141	3 433	1 527	1 755	350	2 337
POPULATION								
All persons	851	6 936	5 169	9 747	4 222	4 279	948	6 544
Persons in occupied housing units	851	6 840	5 069	9 747	4 222	4 114	948	6 356
Per occupied housing unit	2.69	2.99	2.37	2.84	2.76	2.34	2.71	2.72
Owner-occupied housing units	576	3 822	3 639	7 752	2 933	3 080	598	4 531
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.56	2.75	2.37	2.83	2.72	2.24	2.59	2.62
Renter-occupied housing units	275	3 018	1 430	1 995	1 289	1 034	350	1 825
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.02	3.35	2.37	2.87	2.88	2.73	2.94	3.00
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Under 25 years	10	81	106	55	48	43	13	64
25 to 34 years	34	460	352	596	319	246	87	481
35 to 44 years	74	434	314	921	269	258	56	459
45 to 54 years	50	301	290	633	252	233	42	398
55 to 64 years	60	382	313	553	317	252	59	291
65 to 74 years	53	338	372	349	165	345	47	370
75 years and over	35	292	394	326	157	378	46	274
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	1 184	1 421	722	257	1 211	—	918
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	229	771	406	1 019	877	361	264	808
Electricity	56	141	213	999	165	89	42	390
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	110	12	340	158	14	13	145
All other fuels	26	75	89	353	70	80	31	76
No fuel used	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	7	283	193	69	60	109	9	51
1	67	722	523	600	206	523	80	495
2	123	858	824	1 379	663	591	124	1 010
3 or more	119	425	601	1 385	598	532	137	781
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990	41	329	346	337	136	191	60	237
1985 to 1988	63	596	501	850	263	339	76	473
1980 to 1984	71	366	279	626	279	290	32	388
1979 or earlier	141	997	1 015	1 620	849	935	182	1 239
PERSONS PER ROOM								
0.50 or less	211	1 367	1 737	2 381	1 126	1 412	250	1 808
0.51 to 0.75	47	425	253	666	288	229	55	347
0.76 to 1.00	49	297	137	326	109	91	31	158
1.01 to 1.50	9	148	12	53	4	15	11	24
1.51 or more	—	51	2	7	—	8	3	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities	311	2 276	2 124	3 392	1 510	1 751	348	2 325
1.01 or more	9	197	14	60	4	23	14	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	12	17	41	17	4	2	12
1.01 or more	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER								
Occupied housing units	88	630	766	675	322	723	93	644
Owner occupied	80	485	628	562	284	607	86	595
1-person households	39	256	393	256	128	341	39	224
Built 1939 or earlier	43	296	415	244	172	421	45	283
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	15 559	19 387	15 501	22 690	22 078	15 994	24 843	22 258
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	7	8	35	—	4	—	7
No vehicle available	5	123	142	68	54	90	7	38
No telephone in unit	3	74	8	—	4	3	2	—
1-person households	3	21	6	—	1	—	2	—
Units in structure:								
1, detached or attached	85	558	645	585	294	638	91	597
2 or more	—	56	86	44	19	65	—	17
Mobile home, trailer, or other	3	16	35	46	9	20	2	30
Specified owner	51	381	455	322	188	484	48	399
Mean value (dollars)	26 500	35 900	23 900	47 300	33 100	27 000	30 100	37 200
Specified renter	6	140	122	80	30	112	7	39
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	124	175	211	139	126	75	174
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	3	132	103	68	24	95	5	31
No cash rent	3	8	19	12	6	17	2	8
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units	63	571	351	192	188	345	55	195
Renter occupied	25	368	150	72	60	130	20	57
Built 1939 or earlier	23	139	183	99	130	195	24	102
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	1	8	—	4	2	3
No vehicle available	5	177	106	16	37	69	5	24
No telephone in unit	7	286	33	2	27	31	6	21
1.01 or more persons per room	3	120	2	2	1	14	9	—

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	The State	Adams County	Antelope County	Arthur County	Banner County	Blaine County	Boone County	Box Butte County	Boyd County	Brown County
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	93 294	1 224	1 417	44	38	69	1 243	342	499	751
Less than \$20,000 -----	23 978	183	517	18	12	32	404	54	292	251
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	27 433	305	495	22	16	35	400	102	142	287
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	20 577	264	264	4	6	2	259	101	42	144
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	11 237	205	89	—	4	—	131	47	20	47
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 618	92	22	—	—	—	41	20	2	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4 078	103	16	—	—	—	8	13	—	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	940	42	9	—	—	—	—	5	1	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	236	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	92	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	77	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	36 300	47 100	25 800	22 200	28 900	20 800	30 500	42 600	17 200	29 700
Mean (dollars) -----	43 700	60 800	32 700	23 900	30 500	21 100	34 500	47 300	23 000	32 700
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	93 294	1 224	1 417	44	38	69	1 243	342	499	751
With a mortgage -----	40 177	584	457	7	13	10	362	134	87	237
Less than \$200 -----	978	5	19	3	—	—	17	3	9	13
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 768	80	89	2	3	—	71	7	18	33
\$300 to \$399 -----	6 892	76	107	—	6	3	82	27	27	43
\$400 to \$499 -----	7 652	132	109	2	3	3	95	24	7	74
\$500 to \$599 -----	6 098	44	59	—	1	—	49	30	8	49
\$600 to \$699 -----	4 510	72	31	—	—	4	22	23	7	3
\$700 to \$999 -----	6 792	114	40	—	—	—	21	13	11	16
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	3 308	61	1	—	—	—	5	7	—	6
\$2,000 or more -----	179	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	512	499	411	213	344	483	409	516	341	433
Not mortgaged -----	53 117	640	960	37	25	59	881	208	412	514
Median (dollars) -----	170	194	160	157	135	132	160	174	145	166
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	93 294	1 224	1 417	44	38	69	1 243	342	499	751
With a mortgage -----	40 177	584	457	7	13	10	362	134	87	237
Less than 20 percent -----	21 640	322	255	7	8	6	216	82	53	104
20 to 24 percent -----	7 317	118	106	—	—	—	57	31	11	41
25 to 29 percent -----	4 359	52	31	—	1	—	42	13	10	43
30 to 34 percent -----	2 233	14	14	—	—	—	15	3	4	11
35 percent or more -----	4 489	78	51	—	4	4	29	5	9	38
Not computed -----	139	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median -----	19.2	19.0	18.9	17.1	17.5	18.3	16.9	16.3	17.0	21.8
Not mortgaged -----	53 117	640	960	37	25	59	881	208	412	514
Median -----	11.7	10.0-	13.1	11.8	10.0-	10.0-	11.6	10.0-	14.2	12.9
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	33 811	356	555	34	31	61	494	207	170	340
Less than \$100 -----	1 095	6	22	—	—	—	23	2	6	9
\$100 to \$199 -----	5 972	22	168	8	3	13	132	26	37	63
\$200 to \$299 -----	10 162	101	189	4	6	2	176	43	68	127
\$300 to \$399 -----	6 766	130	58	3	—	3	55	55	13	67
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 545	35	12	—	—	—	20	22	2	25
\$500 to \$599 -----	750	19	2	—	2	—	2	17	—	3
\$600 to \$749 -----	336	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	5 858	37	104	19	20	43	86	42	44	46
Median (dollars) -----	268	316	216	188	246	150	224	327	229	263
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	33 811	356	555	34	31	61	494	207	170	340
Less than 20 percent -----	13 972	197	230	13	3	18	236	61	75	136
20 to 24 percent -----	3 858	41	46	—	—	—	45	27	20	43
25 to 29 percent -----	2 889	13	67	—	—	—	43	15	8	46
30 to 34 percent -----	1 785	11	25	—	—	—	24	10	3	29
35 percent or more -----	5 208	55	83	2	8	—	58	52	20	57
Not computed -----	6 099	39	104	19	20	43	88	42	44	49
Median -----	19.9	17.8	19.8	16.1	45.0	10.0-	17.8	24.0	16.8	23.0
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	33 811	356	555	34	31	61	494	207	170	340
With meals included in rent -----	91	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	229	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	27 862	319	446	15	11	18	408	165	126	294
No cash rent -----	5 858	37	104	19	20	43	86	42	44	46
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 491	28 018	18 331	19 712	21 653	20 208	21 633	29 076	16 328	17 165
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	25 673	29 796	19 872	21 719	22 368	22 656	24 241	30 156	16 500	18 432
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	18 552	23 488	15 438	16 250	20 521	16 607	16 007	22 400	15 968	15 128

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 98. **Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Buffalo County	Burt County	Butler County	Cass County	Cedar County	Chase County	Cherry County	Cheyenne County	Clay County	Colfax County
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 278	1 567	893	2 877	1 747	910	236	492	1 564	866
Less than \$20,000 -----	558	461	340	264	496	193	121	207	537	307
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	707	609	260	719	632	297	41	172	553	278
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	522	330	176	836	413	227	24	52	269	171
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	296	109	87	543	164	123	44	33	146	67
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	120	37	8	243	25	41	6	16	33	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	61	20	19	216	10	23	—	8	24	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	14	—	3	48	4	4	—	2	—	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	35 000	29 800	25 900	50 500	30 700	37 000	18 800	23 900	27 400	27 100
Mean (dollars) -----	41 400	33 400	33 200	56 600	34 900	42 100	30 800	32 500	33 400	33 900
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 278	1 567	893	2 877	1 747	910	236	492	1 564	866
With a mortgage -----	1 102	527	304	1 708	559	382	62	171	525	266
Less than \$200 -----	17	11	4	7	33	18	17	7	7	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	93	77	30	40	83	49	14	16	100	32
\$300 to \$399 -----	158	149	65	178	152	85	12	61	150	58
\$400 to \$499 -----	251	135	77	293	104	79	6	26	106	69
\$500 to \$599 -----	174	104	50	308	88	50	2	25	66	36
\$600 to \$699 -----	131	30	23	243	56	39	3	14	39	27
\$700 to \$999 -----	236	19	50	444	41	52	5	13	45	25
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	42	2	5	195	2	8	3	9	10	11
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	514	418	471	609	411	455	300	404	406	437
Not mortgaged -----	1 176	1 040	589	1 169	1 188	528	174	321	1 039	600
Median (dollars) -----	174	164	161	203	150	161	175	166	174	158
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 278	1 567	893	2 877	1 747	910	236	492	1 564	866
With a mortgage -----	1 102	527	304	1 708	559	382	62	171	525	266
Less than 20 percent -----	578	334	167	751	319	180	45	95	337	154
20 to 24 percent -----	179	74	62	392	110	90	3	25	86	57
25 to 29 percent -----	134	43	15	227	51	47	4	13	44	25
30 to 34 percent -----	93	22	18	127	20	13	—	17	15	14
35 percent or more -----	117	54	40	211	57	52	10	21	41	16
Not computed -----	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Median -----	19.5	17.5	18.9	21.3	18.5	20.6	15.9	18.1	17.5	18.2
Not mortgaged -----	1 176	1 040	589	1 169	1 188	528	174	321	1 039	600
Median -----	12.1	12.0	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.4	11.0	11.6
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	965	704	302	805	553	350	135	227	527	267
Less than \$100 -----	17	19	2	10	24	—	—	2	24	17
\$100 to \$199 -----	170	157	50	61	148	51	3	67	110	39
\$200 to \$299 -----	327	242	110	172	228	125	23	69	175	111
\$300 to \$399 -----	185	110	52	265	55	66	10	44	102	49
\$400 to \$499 -----	109	52	15	142	2	19	3	6	26	3
\$500 to \$599 -----	15	13	13	42	—	8	2	—	10	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	3	2	2	29	—	2	7	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	122	109	58	72	96	79	87	34	80	48
Median (dollars) -----	272	247	273	343	221	267	293	254	253	254
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	965	704	302	805	553	350	135	227	527	267
Less than 20 percent -----	407	243	140	390	266	140	23	90	223	141
20 to 24 percent -----	128	93	44	96	57	39	11	26	70	32
25 to 29 percent -----	113	87	16	73	59	8	2	20	45	8
30 to 34 percent -----	32	31	8	37	16	23	6	10	39	6
35 percent or more -----	154	141	35	134	53	59	6	42	68	26
Not computed -----	131	109	59	75	102	81	87	39	82	54
Median -----	20.4	22.9	18.5	19.3	17.8	19.4	20.5	20.8	20.0	16.7
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	965	704	302	805	553	350	135	227	527	267
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	843	595	244	731	457	271	48	193	447	219
No cash rent -----	122	109	58	72	96	79	87	34	80	48
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 125	20 778	24 095	30 027	20 755	21 641	18 846	22 051	22 972	21 963
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	27 120	22 807	25 305	31 670	21 636	22 880	20 408	23 929	24 894	22 658
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	19 892	16 343	19 610	23 075	17 500	18 500	16 442	18 919	18 692	20 238

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Cuming County	Custer County	Dakota County	Dawes County	Dawson County	Deuel County	Dixon County	Dodge County	Douglas County	Dundy County
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	899	1 329	979	451	918	501	1 089	2 066	3 877	463
Less than \$20,000 -----	223	644	94	192	177	150	348	368	105	196
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	333	385	378	143	253	205	473	736	415	152
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	189	178	309	66	220	83	190	559	965	64
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	121	83	136	31	143	51	55	203	778	38
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	31	22	21	15	63	8	13	89	536	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	—	12	36	3	56	—	4	76	748	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	3	2	—	3	—	5	21	214	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	51	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	36	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Median (dollars) -----	33 500	20 700	40 900	24 200	42 400	29 100	27 600	38 200	70 600	23 900
Mean (dollars) -----	37 300	27 800	46 000	31 100	48 100	34 100	31 600	45 600	83 700	32 800
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	899	1 329	979	451	918	501	1 089	2 066	3 877	463
With a mortgage -----	342	351	553	127	429	154	395	902	2 853	107
Less than \$200 -----	24	19	—	3	4	9	4	5	8	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	63	86	32	11	31	16	62	61	30	18
\$300 to \$399 -----	83	74	56	33	126	55	120	188	151	31
\$400 to \$499 -----	61	83	174	32	69	25	94	196	249	21
\$500 to \$599 -----	45	39	98	31	62	14	57	205	385	11
\$600 to \$699 -----	32	21	75	8	85	12	35	96	337	6
\$700 to \$999 -----	31	16	82	6	35	17	18	97	833	11
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	3	11	33	3	14	6	5	37	784	4
\$2,000 or more -----	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	17	76	—
Median (dollars) -----	402	395	510	454	481	391	412	501	783	398
Not mortgaged -----	557	978	426	324	489	347	694	1 164	1 024	356
Median (dollars) -----	161	148	200	160	175	140	155	177	257	162
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	899	1 329	979	451	918	501	1 089	2 066	3 877	463
With a mortgage -----	342	351	553	127	429	154	395	902	2 853	107
Less than 20 percent -----	200	209	283	85	198	98	251	490	1 094	52
20 to 24 percent -----	50	50	111	21	95	21	38	170	627	16
25 to 29 percent -----	37	25	44	8	35	9	30	90	483	15
30 to 34 percent -----	19	15	27	3	18	10	19	39	229	9
35 percent or more -----	34	50	84	10	83	16	57	113	397	13
Not computed -----	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	23	2
Median -----	18.2	17.8	19.6	17.1	20.9	17.2	17.4	19.2	22.6	20.2
Not mortgaged -----	557	978	426	324	489	347	694	1 164	1 024	356
Median -----	11.1	10.0	12.2	13.9	10.1	11.1	12.4	11.0	11.2	12.0
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	349	524	416	185	406	173	414	636	830	256
Less than \$100 -----	16	37	6	2	2	2	10	9	12	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	96	136	37	26	27	37	120	111	79	62
\$200 to \$299 -----	108	196	132	60	122	64	132	192	124	67
\$300 to \$399 -----	53	40	114	41	117	20	67	144	242	48
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	13	53	22	21	3	20	84	208	4
\$500 to \$599 -----	1	—	23	—	13	3	3	14	72	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	27	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	67	100	40	34	104	42	60	77	42	63
Median (dollars) -----	234	217	309	286	300	244	239	280	374	217
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	349	524	416	185	406	173	414	636	830	256
Less than 20 percent -----	155	235	178	50	169	60	191	306	318	109
20 to 24 percent -----	27	43	49	14	64	25	49	64	123	19
25 to 29 percent -----	42	44	45	7	24	20	26	48	96	22
30 to 34 percent -----	15	29	24	22	—	6	33	39	57	13
35 percent or more -----	42	70	80	58	45	20	53	102	188	31
Not computed -----	68	103	40	34	104	42	62	77	48	63
Median -----	18.5	18.7	21.0	31.0	18.4	21.1	19.0	19.1	23.0	18.4
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	349	524	416	185	406	173	414	636	830	256
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	8	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	113	—	113	—	—	—	232	—
No meals included in rent -----	282	424	373	151	299	131	354	559	780	193
No cash rent -----	67	100	40	34	104	42	60	77	42	63
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 201	21 662	25 940	18 866	23 062	21 444	20 000	24 576	37 267	20 496
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	24 049	23 166	28 279	19 810	24 947	23 139	21 523	26 613	41 338	22 375
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	19 556	17 614	21 667	15 887	20 632	16 964	16 014	20 728	21 181	17 875

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TIPSI [UPF] GH231 CENSUS90 71580800 07/22/93 10:20 AM MACHINE: C DATA:CENSUS90*H2TIPSDA31. 07/19/93 14:47:32 TAPE: NONE FRAME: 197 TSF:CENSUS90*92. 07/19/93 14:48:07 UTF:CENSUS90*93. 07/19/93 14:48:07 META:CENSUS90*H2TABLES31. 07/19/93 14:58:14

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Fillmore County	Franklin County	Frontier County	Furnas County	Gage County	Garden County	Garfield County	Gosper County	Grant County	Greeley County
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 497	903	498	1 356	1 735	424	398	325	98	557
Less than \$20,000 -----	476	466	198	691	629	112	158	64	34	288
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	478	230	159	389	556	174	152	95	39	184
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	319	128	91	187	283	78	53	77	20	59
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	135	62	33	54	163	41	24	48	2	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	54	9	11	22	83	12	11	26	—	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	33	2	3	13	11	7	—	9	—	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	4	3	—	10	—	—	3	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	30 300	19 100	24 800	19 600	27 500	30 700	24 100	40 500	27 500	19 400
Mean (dollars) -----	35 900	27 300	30 800	26 500	34 300	35 200	29 000	47 600	37 700	24 300
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 497	903	498	1 356	1 735	424	398	325	98	557
With a mortgage -----	520	193	178	374	636	124	100	130	23	115
Less than \$200 -----	6	11	4	17	35	1	7	6	—	23
\$200 to \$299 -----	49	51	27	67	90	30	8	9	5	21
\$300 to \$399 -----	136	39	53	84	139	36	28	44	5	42
\$400 to \$499 -----	129	39	31	96	115	19	26	24	6	15
\$500 to \$599 -----	83	17	32	48	88	10	9	14	2	11
\$600 to \$699 -----	47	14	15	18	55	10	8	8	4	3
\$700 to \$999 -----	65	14	14	32	95	12	12	22	1	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	5	8	2	12	17	6	2	3	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	445	388	412	416	457	389	427	423	438	320
Not mortgaged -----	977	710	320	982	1 099	300	298	195	75	442
Median (dollars) -----	177	150	161	153	161	154	138	171	171	143
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 497	903	498	1 356	1 735	424	398	325	98	557
With a mortgage -----	520	193	178	374	636	124	100	130	23	115
Less than 20 percent -----	269	109	120	200	415	69	51	73	12	63
20 to 24 percent -----	122	12	28	60	75	17	26	22	7	22
25 to 29 percent -----	60	23	4	45	45	17	10	10	—	9
30 to 34 percent -----	16	4	9	22	27	6	4	12	—	4
35 percent or more -----	51	45	17	41	65	15	9	11	4	17
Not computed -----	2	—	—	6	9	—	—	2	—	—
Median -----	19.6	18.3	17.5	19.2	17.3	18.9	19.8	18.8	19.4	17.5
Not mortgaged -----	977	710	320	982	1 099	300	298	195	75	442
Median -----	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.4	10.9	13.1	12.5	11.6	11.4	12.1
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	502	257	237	483	505	214	178	106	72	187
Less than \$100 -----	14	6	8	34	51	8	11	4	—	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	90	65	66	158	95	53	53	12	7	58
\$200 to \$299 -----	141	94	78	159	165	83	61	40	23	60
\$300 to \$399 -----	130	31	27	47	102	23	14	23	9	15
\$400 to \$499 -----	43	5	10	9	8	7	2	13	1	4
\$500 to \$599 -----	1	—	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	2	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	83	56	44	71	76	40	35	14	29	45
Median (dollars) -----	266	229	235	208	240	230	208	273	247	209
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	502	257	237	483	505	214	178	106	72	187
Less than 20 percent -----	215	116	97	198	244	92	73	54	16	85
20 to 24 percent -----	71	26	30	50	59	26	31	13	10	16
25 to 29 percent -----	46	16	21	59	24	16	13	8	—	13
30 to 34 percent -----	21	13	2	42	19	16	10	2	—	5
35 percent or more -----	64	28	37	60	83	23	14	15	13	21
Not computed -----	85	58	50	74	76	41	37	14	31	47
Median -----	19.5	17.2	19.5	20.6	17.5	18.9	19.6	18.1	22.2	17.9
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	502	257	237	483	505	214	178	106	72	187
With meals included in rent -----	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	188	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	415	200	193	412	429	174	143	92	43	142
No cash rent -----	83	56	44	71	76	40	35	14	29	45
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 009	20 537	20 255	17 974	23 869	18 920	16 992	25 284	19 464	18 502
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	24 946	20 781	21 164	19 722	26 359	20 380	17 978	26 875	21 964	19 429
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	19 449	19 464	16 818	13 000	18 710	16 268	13 869	21 250	16 806	16 310

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Hall County	Hamilton County	Harlan County	Hayes County	Hitchcock County	Holt County	Hooker County	Howard County	Jefferson County	Johnson County
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 646	671	869	136	680	1 131	166	1 004	704	939
Less than \$20,000 -----	120	144	305	71	279	429	52	295	322	345
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	419	249	264	40	265	326	74	363	206	333
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	446	153	167	13	86	213	31	216	113	177
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	336	72	81	11	28	109	9	101	50	68
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	190	21	25	1	10	40	--	20	3	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	115	30	25	--	7	8	--	6	8	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	15	--	2	--	5	6	--	1	--	--
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$500,000 or more -----	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Median (dollars) -----	51 400	33 000	28 500	18 100	23 200	27 300	25 200	30 400	23 300	26 400
Mean (dollars) -----	57 300	42 200	35 700	25 400	28 900	34 000	29 300	34 800	31 000	30 500
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 646	671	869	136	680	1 131	166	1 004	704	939
With a mortgage -----	903	318	237	33	188	353	24	289	232	314
Less than \$200 -----	10	16	4	8	10	28	--	6	2	14
\$200 to \$299 -----	41	47	39	3	22	50	4	37	52	50
\$300 to \$399 -----	130	65	55	4	55	94	11	69	52	98
\$400 to \$499 -----	138	77	71	6	33	74	--	62	44	68
\$500 to \$599 -----	172	38	29	7	42	42	5	59	52	35
\$600 to \$699 -----	159	31	22	5	11	27	2	29	24	15
\$700 to \$999 -----	203	35	9	--	7	35	2	26	4	26
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	50	9	8	--	8	3	--	1	2	8
\$2,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	578	450	429	413	419	406	379	443	431	395
Not mortgaged -----	743	353	632	103	492	778	142	715	472	625
Median (dollars) -----	208	183	166	144	149	159	155	164	148	158
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 646	671	869	136	680	1 131	166	1 004	704	939
With a mortgage -----	903	318	237	33	188	353	24	289	232	314
Less than 20 percent -----	511	196	116	25	103	179	13	182	138	193
20 to 24 percent -----	170	68	43	4	28	49	5	48	30	59
25 to 29 percent -----	102	16	20	--	18	44	2	27	25	13
30 to 34 percent -----	28	15	24	2	8	32	2	7	5	14
35 percent or more -----	92	23	34	2	29	49	2	25	30	35
Not computed -----	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	4	--
Median -----	18.8	17.8	20.3	14.8	19.0	19.8	19.5	17.4	17.4	17.5
Not mortgaged -----	743	353	632	103	492	778	142	715	472	625
Median -----	12.0	10.3	13.1	13.0	11.7	12.9	12.7	11.9	10.8	11.3
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	659	285	283	83	273	618	65	409	201	313
Less than \$100 -----	12	3	12	--	10	14	3	32	--	17
\$100 to \$199 -----	63	31	36	14	61	97	12	77	50	82
\$200 to \$299 -----	166	87	99	12	74	198	18	154	85	91
\$300 to \$399 -----	222	93	41	9	37	98	7	68	26	66
\$400 to \$499 -----	76	12	21	--	7	25	--	19	--	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	12	2	2	--	--	7	--	5	--	6
\$600 to \$749 -----	6	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
\$750 to \$999 -----	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	7	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
\$2,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No cash rent -----	89	57	72	48	79	179	25	54	40	41
Median (dollars) -----	315	294	260	241	250	250	231	235	235	246
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	659	285	283	83	273	618	65	409	201	313
Less than 20 percent -----	280	168	91	--	120	242	23	196	102	129
20 to 24 percent -----	96	20	28	--	15	43	3	40	15	29
25 to 29 percent -----	37	8	22	2	18	36	3	20	10	42
30 to 34 percent -----	37	7	11	5	10	34	3	20	2	31
35 percent or more -----	120	25	59	8	28	83	5	64	22	40
Not computed -----	89	57	72	48	82	180	28	69	50	45
Median -----	20.3	14.9	22.6	16.9	17.8	18.5	18.3	18.4	14.9	21.4
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	659	285	283	83	273	618	65	409	201	313
With meals included in rent -----	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	--	--	--	--	99	91	--	--	--	--
No meals included in rent -----	570	228	211	35	185	432	40	355	161	272
No cash rent -----	89	57	72	48	79	179	25	54	40	41
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 775	27 243	17 897	20 488	19 375	19 932	18 264	21 930	23 302	19 471
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	29 778	28 922	19 073	21 389	20 455	22 094	19 258	23 923	23 582	20 580
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	21 557	22 568	13 427	17 167	16 520	17 083	15 446	17 500	22 049	16 326

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Kearney County	Keith County	Keya Paha County	Kimball County	Knox County	Lancaster County	Lincoln County	Logan County	Loup County	McPherson County
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	584	587	96	175	1 790	3 894	1 671	107	70	33
Less than \$20,000 -----	81	109	51	63	708	103	209	28	63	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	173	171	33	52	670	482	507	45	4	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	154	150	7	26	266	1 003	446	26	2	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	104	95	—	34	97	739	289	7	1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	41	33	2	—	25	552	109	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	25	29	3	—	21	687	97	1	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	220	14	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	—	—	—	3	83	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	4	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	44 900	43 400	17 500	25 700	24 600	69 200	44 600	31 700	10 000-	32 500
Mean (dollars) -----	50 300	45 800	25 300	33 500	29 700	81 600	50 100	32 400	13 500	30 200
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	584	587	96	175	1 790	3 894	1 671	107	70	33
With a mortgage -----	225	275	20	64	443	2 781	980	31	11	3
Less than \$200 -----	9	9	4	2	32	7	26	1	—	2
\$200 to \$299 -----	27	23	6	10	90	27	59	11	4	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	26	42	8	15	115	189	132	4	4	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	42	57	2	13	117	379	214	7	1	1
\$500 to \$599 -----	29	63	—	—	44	422	164	—	—	—
\$600 to \$699 -----	22	36	—	12	16	363	145	6	—	—
\$700 to \$999 -----	51	39	—	12	18	810	186	2	2	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	19	6	—	—	11	538	54	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	542	508	300	431	387	701	537	344	358	200-
Not mortgaged -----	359	312	76	111	1 347	1 113	691	76	59	30
Median (dollars) -----	194	171	135	171	164	222	184	158	113	150
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	584	587	96	175	1 790	3 894	1 671	107	70	33
With a mortgage -----	225	275	20	64	443	2 781	980	31	11	3
Less than 20 percent -----	120	125	16	38	240	1 481	557	11	3	3
20 to 24 percent -----	44	59	—	4	86	562	151	3	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	19	17	2	—	45	332	110	2	1	—
30 to 34 percent -----	19	25	2	7	22	203	33	9	—	—
35 percent or more -----	23	49	—	15	50	196	129	6	5	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.3	21.1	16.3	18.4	18.9	19.4	18.4	28.8	27.5	10.0-
Not mortgaged -----	359	312	76	111	1 347	1 113	691	76	59	30
Median -----	10.0-	13.2	12.6	10.0	13.5	10.3	11.5	12.5	10.0-	10.0-
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	291	237	75	76	730	676	509	66	33	33
Less than \$100 -----	2	2	4	—	74	5	7	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199 -----	21	29	18	2	232	52	45	4	16	9
\$200 to \$299 -----	81	65	9	20	204	139	193	23	5	4
\$300 to \$399 -----	60	49	7	31	77	206	96	6	3	3
\$400 to \$499 -----	49	15	—	—	21	121	44	6	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	9	2	—	2	4	42	7	2	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	3	5	24	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	69	75	37	18	107	80	116	25	9	14
Median (dollars) -----	316	287	175	312	202	363	272	274	191	190
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	291	237	75	76	730	676	509	66	33	33
Less than 20 percent -----	128	90	25	26	304	291	207	25	19	8
20 to 24 percent -----	38	21	6	2	80	99	45	5	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	20	16	2	3	86	68	42	3	—	2
30 to 34 percent -----	19	5	—	—	44	53	16	5	—	6
35 percent or more -----	17	25	5	18	102	85	83	3	3	3
Not computed -----	69	80	37	27	114	80	116	25	9	14
Median -----	18.0	18.6	14.1	18.8	20.2	20.4	19.3	17.5	12.3	28.8
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	291	237	75	76	730	676	509	66	33	33
With meals included in rent -----	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	163	—	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	221	162	38	58	620	596	393	41	24	19
No cash rent -----	69	75	37	18	107	80	116	25	9	14
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 971	22 416	16 597	23 363	18 069	36 388	28 605	21 210	17 679	17 188
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	29 225	23 474	16 750	24 286	19 372	38 796	31 276	21 750	17 422	20 625
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	25 776	19 423	15 833	20 208	14 348	24 102	19 670	19 219	18 194	13 375

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Madison County	Merrick County	Morrill County	Nance County	Nemaha County	Nuckolls County	Otoe County	Pawnee County	Perkins County
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 970	773	896	839	591	1 375	1 272	614	618
Less than \$20,000 -----	352	208	284	353	192	634	270	416	139
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	698	259	357	294	223	401	396	123	206
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	494	164	164	122	110	230	346	42	147
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	258	128	62	52	55	71	178	29	87
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	94	8	14	9	10	24	38	4	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	45	6	7	5	1	10	36	--	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	18	--	5	4	--	2	--	--	--
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	11	--	--	--	--	1	8	--	--
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
\$500,000 or more -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2
Median (dollars) -----	37 900	31 900	29 200	23 900	27 700	22 100	38 800	14 100	36 400
Mean (dollars) -----	43 800	36 500	34 100	29 400	31 700	28 700	42 700	20 700	42 500
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 970	773	896	839	591	1 375	1 272	614	618
With a mortgage -----	844	276	336	251	232	407	474	156	184
Less than \$200 -----	13	11	9	6	7	22	2	13	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	57	42	59	58	28	86	40	47	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	171	39	93	86	49	90	80	39	48
\$400 to \$499 -----	217	56	72	45	61	92	112	31	36
\$500 to \$599 -----	102	84	31	36	34	53	91	16	25
\$600 to \$699 -----	127	21	29	12	21	22	51	6	20
\$700 to \$999 -----	137	23	31	6	24	32	75	2	35
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	20	--	9	2	8	10	23	2	2
\$2,000 or more -----	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars) -----	486	477	410	372	465	405	503	332	475
Not mortgaged -----	1 126	497	560	588	359	968	798	458	434
Median (dollars) -----	178	154	161	154	161	147	185	149	161
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 970	773	896	839	591	1 375	1 272	614	618
With a mortgage -----	844	276	336	251	232	407	474	156	184
Less than 20 percent -----	480	159	199	157	135	255	290	87	109
20 to 24 percent -----	162	58	52	35	25	66	76	28	38
25 to 29 percent -----	87	38	21	25	45	47	32	14	15
30 to 34 percent -----	39	6	14	8	9	10	22	5	5
35 percent or more -----	76	15	47	26	18	29	54	22	17
Not computed -----	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Median -----	18.8	17.8	18.2	17.7	17.6	17.6	18.2	18.8	18.5
Not mortgaged -----	1 126	497	560	588	359	968	798	458	434
Median -----	12.7	10.9	12.6	12.5	10.6	11.7	11.4	12.0	11.5
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	663	308	483	294	330	394	413	202	218
Less than \$100 -----	21	11	18	7	18	22	6	11	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	63	43	65	55	70	116	51	70	32
\$200 to \$299 -----	254	107	141	134	83	141	131	33	44
\$300 to \$399 -----	179	77	101	28	72	39	127	31	66
\$400 to \$499 -----	53	10	34	5	13	11	23	3	13
\$500 to \$599 -----	2	2	2	2	9	2	13	--	3
\$600 to \$749 -----	--	--	1	--	4	3	7	--	--
\$750 to \$999 -----	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
\$2,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No cash rent -----	82	58	121	63	61	60	53	54	55
Median (dollars) -----	278	270	269	238	255	220	292	192	300
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	663	308	483	294	330	394	413	202	218
Less than 20 percent -----	263	164	140	121	131	142	177	56	97
20 to 24 percent -----	71	24	72	47	30	61	51	23	21
25 to 29 percent -----	54	9	54	19	9	49	38	32	13
30 to 34 percent -----	51	4	21	13	14	16	27	19	8
35 percent or more -----	140	49	71	29	69	66	67	18	24
Not computed -----	84	58	125	65	77	60	53	54	55
Median -----	21.9	16.0	22.7	18.8	19.3	22.0	20.3	23.9	17.2
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	663	308	483	294	330	394	413	202	218
With meals included in rent -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	163	--
No meals included in rent -----	581	250	362	231	269	334	360	146	163
No cash rent -----	82	58	121	63	61	60	53	54	55
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 721	23 121	19 306	19 971	22 129	20 452	24 698	17 701	22 852
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	25 170	24 245	21 747	21 000	23 631	22 213	26 628	19 159	23 904
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	18 101	20 549	15 702	17 875	19 432	15 369	20 168	12 798	19 539

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Phelps County	Pierce County	Platte County	Polk County	Red Willow County	Richardson County	Rock County	Saline County	Sarpy County
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	659	1 397	1 491	1 165	568	829	319	1 612	2 994
Less than \$20,000 -----	159	338	216	345	195	464	120	404	56
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	212	494	378	408	151	234	108	596	194
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	142	340	383	239	110	78	46	383	802
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	87	160	287	112	70	36	33	161	684
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	36	33	107	48	24	15	8	60	437
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8	23	94	9	15	2	2	8	660
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	15	9	16	4	3	—	—	—	124
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	30
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	35 800	34 000	46 800	30 500	32 600	16 800	26 600	33 600	71 200
Mean (dollars) -----	42 700	38 500	53 300	35 800	37 700	24 000	33 300	36 600	81 700
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	659	1 397	1 491	1 165	568	829	319	1 612	2 994
With a mortgage -----	269	490	716	402	217	272	117	623	2 407
Less than \$200 -----	9	11	3	26	15	28	3	10	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	23	49	49	44	35	46	30	72	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	45	90	126	112	39	77	25	153	78
\$400 to \$499 -----	69	124	156	81	64	66	14	109	182
\$500 to \$599 -----	53	93	109	74	7	32	30	112	224
\$600 to \$699 -----	19	53	112	24	34	14	5	62	289
\$700 to \$999 -----	37	58	105	36	20	5	10	85	886
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	14	12	52	5	3	4	—	20	727
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars) -----	486	476	523	426	427	381	404	478	826
Not mortgaged -----	390	907	775	763	351	557	202	989	587
Median (dollars) -----	178	179	176	171	165	155	160	167	257
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	659	1 397	1 491	1 165	568	829	319	1 612	2 994
With a mortgage -----	269	490	716	402	217	272	117	623	2 407
Less than 20 percent -----	158	287	424	279	127	148	73	417	1 086
20 to 24 percent -----	62	78	136	38	37	55	11	96	492
25 to 29 percent -----	18	61	55	34	21	14	10	35	345
30 to 34 percent -----	8	16	35	15	11	8	11	21	214
35 percent or more -----	23	46	64	36	21	43	12	47	260
Not computed -----	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	7	10
Median -----	18.0	18.4	18.5	16.3	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.1	21.1
Not mortgaged -----	390	907	775	763	351	557	202	989	587
Median -----	10.0-	13.2	10.0	10.0-	13.1	12.7	12.9	11.0	11.0
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	237	413	498	367	252	282	156	450	885
Less than \$100 -----	—	5	—	10	21	8	7	13	9
\$100 to \$199 -----	25	85	48	78	33	107	33	95	42
\$200 to \$299 -----	51	155	185	133	59	68	49	119	49
\$300 to \$399 -----	32	71	135	58	42	18	27	101	184
\$400 to \$499 -----	34	29	35	12	17	1	5	61	148
\$500 to \$599 -----	2	5	11	—	8	—	—	7	122
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	116
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	86
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	93	63	78	76	61	80	35	48	50
Median (dollars) -----	295	244	290	248	278	192	234	277	490
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	237	413	498	367	252	282	156	450	885
Less than 20 percent -----	95	197	228	169	98	111	49	219	294
20 to 24 percent -----	12	54	41	49	36	26	20	67	131
25 to 29 percent -----	7	26	8	24	24	22	14	40	132
30 to 34 percent -----	4	19	52	10	7	12	7	23	77
35 percent or more -----	22	52	89	37	25	31	25	51	192
Not computed -----	97	65	80	78	62	80	41	50	59
Median -----	15.2	18.0	18.9	18.0	19.5	17.7	22.1	18.8	24.5
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	237	413	498	367	252	282	156	450	885
With meals included in rent -----	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	11
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	413	—	—	—	—	137	—	187	463
No meals included in rent -----	139	350	420	291	191	200	121	400	824
No cash rent -----	93	63	78	76	61	80	35	48	50
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 866	22 205	25 429	25 654	22 135	20 671	19 014	23 653	39 384
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	31 513	23 337	27 188	27 418	22 339	21 394	21 027	24 635	43 279
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	24 375	19 167	19 391	21 105	21 587	19 214	14 196	20 427	26 162

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Saunders County	Scotts Bluff County	Seward County	Sheridan County	Sherman County	Sioux County	Stanton County	Thayer County
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 775	2 311	1 522	1 010	646	126	981	1 452
Less than \$20,000 -----	355	390	242	323	367	43	139	611
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	790	816	414	407	168	51	299	436
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	899	637	451	191	82	26	413	278
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	429	269	288	60	26	4	76	105
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	157	108	72	23	1	—	36	19
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	122	68	53	6	2	—	7	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	12	19	2	—	—	2	11	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	43 800	38 800	44 000	28 900	16 800	26 800	41 800	24 200
Mean (dollars) -----	48 900	44 000	47 000	32 200	23 400	30 300	42 700	29 300
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 775	2 311	1 522	1 010	646	126	981	1 452
With a mortgage -----	1 570	1 125	748	335	185	35	595	502
Less than \$200 -----	16	14	6	3	7	—	11	42
\$200 to \$299 -----	79	119	31	44	36	6	35	78
\$300 to \$399 -----	178	176	109	81	59	16	148	107
\$400 to \$499 -----	316	239	177	90	42	7	131	108
\$500 to \$599 -----	295	201	137	57	11	—	114	68
\$600 to \$699 -----	290	175	110	25	14	2	95	43
\$700 to \$999 -----	304	161	146	27	10	4	47	53
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	84	40	32	8	6	—	14	3
\$2,000 or more -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	557	505	541	443	383	372	482	419
Not mortgaged -----	1 205	1 186	774	675	461	91	386	950
Median (dollars) -----	208	176	191	183	142	159	180	157
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 775	2 311	1 522	1 010	646	126	981	1 452
With a mortgage -----	1 570	1 125	748	335	185	35	595	502
Less than 20 percent -----	743	653	428	204	92	15	269	293
20 to 24 percent -----	304	174	133	43	29	3	141	69
25 to 29 percent -----	204	109	63	42	19	4	86	49
30 to 34 percent -----	100	56	48	8	14	5	34	31
35 percent or more -----	209	125	74	36	29	8	65	56
Not computed -----	10	8	2	2	2	—	—	4
Median -----	20.6	18.4	18.7	17.8	19.9	24.2	21.0	18.5
Not mortgaged -----	1 205	1 186	774	675	461	91	386	950
Median -----	12.7	12.5	10.0	13.7	13.4	11.9	12.0	11.1
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	721	1 377	646	594	222	92	275	446
Less than \$100 -----	12	27	—	17	5	—	5	20
\$100 to \$199 -----	61	180	66	76	59	13	38	93
\$200 to \$299 -----	194	347	228	226	81	10	104	168
\$300 to \$399 -----	222	407	181	122	29	21	52	60
\$400 to \$499 -----	77	147	75	48	9	6	24	12
\$500 to \$599 -----	29	50	16	12	2	—	9	7
\$600 to \$749 -----	1	2	8	1	—	—	—	9
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	113	205	72	92	35	42	43	71
Median (dollars) -----	315	305	297	269	223	304	278	254
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	721	1 377	646	594	222	92	275	446
Less than 20 percent -----	288	433	263	157	95	30	114	205
20 to 24 percent -----	96	184	99	84	13	11	30	25
25 to 29 percent -----	72	117	54	78	14	2	17	50
30 to 34 percent -----	34	61	27	38	17	2	27	34
35 percent or more -----	110	363	120	140	48	5	44	61
Not computed -----	121	219	83	97	35	42	43	76
Median -----	20.6	24.0	20.9	25.5	19.8	17.9	20.3	19.2
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	721	1 377	646	594	222	92	275	446
With meals included in rent -----	8	—	—	—	6	—	6	3
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	528	—	—	—	171	—	113	113
No meals included in rent -----	600	1 172	574	502	181	50	226	372
No cash rent -----	113	205	72	92	35	42	43	71
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	26 477	20 996	27 401	19 066	17 248	19 107	24 847	20 159
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	27 683	23 790	31 505	22 083	18 167	20 694	28 091	21 917
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	21 179	16 365	20 068	14 129	14 511	17 022	19 792	16 308

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Thomas County	Thurston County	Valley County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wheeler County	York County
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	124	926	980	1 479	572	939	88	1 008
Less than \$20,000 -----	52	313	401	64	149	435	47	250
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	48	290	304	253	195	285	30	234
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	19	164	186	404	152	148	7	245
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3	96	65	394	48	55	3	163
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	42	16	190	7	11	—	82
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2	15	8	157	21	5	—	34
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars) -----	24 200	30 800	23 600	60 500	33 300	22 300	19 200	41 200
Mean (dollars) -----	26 900	37 300	29 600	63 900	37 700	27 900	30 400	43 900
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	124	926	980	1 479	572	939	88	1 008
With a mortgage -----	35	317	344	969	235	279	16	387
Less than \$200 -----	—	45	15	3	11	17	2	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	45	87	29	55	80	5	41
\$300 to \$399 -----	12	74	79	83	57	61	4	78
\$400 to \$499 -----	12	76	35	132	42	55	5	93
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	35	64	165	34	36	—	68
\$600 to \$699 -----	2	19	18	133	19	22	—	41
\$700 to \$999 -----	1	19	46	276	16	5	—	45
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	4	—	148	1	3	—	13
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	340	390	386	668	392	371	325	473
Not mortgaged -----	89	609	636	510	337	660	72	621
Median (dollars) -----	157	171	152	212	161	139	129	191
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	124	926	980	1 479	572	939	88	1 008
With a mortgage -----	35	317	344	969	235	279	16	387
Less than 20 percent -----	16	187	213	558	127	157	14	197
20 to 24 percent -----	7	31	37	167	49	50	—	88
25 to 29 percent -----	8	33	63	98	7	20	2	46
30 to 34 percent -----	1	14	9	46	18	14	—	29
35 percent or more -----	3	47	22	100	33	36	—	27
Not computed -----	—	5	—	—	1	2	—	—
Median -----	21.1	17.6	18.0	18.4	19.2	18.5	12.5	19.8
Not mortgaged -----	89	609	636	510	337	660	72	621
Median -----	11.3	11.0	12.6	11.7	10.0	12.7	10.0	11.7
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	71	761	488	412	234	300	64	335
Less than \$100 -----	—	123	12	3	3	29	—	15
\$100 to \$199 -----	5	237	149	22	62	99	12	22
\$200 to \$299 -----	21	210	119	101	71	95	12	113
\$300 to \$399 -----	17	89	81	124	21	31	8	79
\$400 to \$499 -----	3	40	13	84	13	1	5	26
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	9	23	4	—	—	—	11
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	5	15	2	2	—	5
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	25	53	86	52	62	43	27	64
Median (dollars) -----	272	197	222	340	241	200	220	289
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	71	761	488	412	234	300	64	335
Less than 20 percent -----	15	393	161	182	107	123	22	164
20 to 24 percent -----	12	88	62	42	20	23	6	24
25 to 29 percent -----	3	77	63	35	10	40	2	28
30 to 34 percent -----	3	41	42	31	12	24	—	18
35 percent or more -----	13	98	74	65	23	47	5	37
Not computed -----	25	64	86	57	62	43	27	64
Median -----	23.3	18.0	23.2	19.7	14.8	21.2	17.8	17.5
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	71	761	488	412	234	300	64	335
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	46	708	402	360	172	257	37	271
No cash rent -----	25	53	86	52	62	43	27	64
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 389	18 937	19 143	31 716	22 124	18 372	21 944	26 910
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	20 163	22 300	20 871	35 477	25 492	19 825	25 313	28 099
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	15 924	13 447	13 314	21 818	19 127	13 651	16 812	25 456

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table with 11 columns: State County, The State, Adams County, Antelope County, Arthur County, Banner County, Blaine County, Boone County, Box Butte County, Boyd County, Brown County. Rows include Occupied housing units, POPULATION (All persons, Persons in occupied housing units, etc.), TENURE (Owner-occupied housing units, Renter-occupied housing units), AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (Under 25 years, 25 to 34 years, etc.), YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (1989 to March 1990, 1980 to 1988, etc.), KITCHEN FACILITIES (Complete kitchen facilities, Lacking complete kitchen facilities), SOURCE OF WATER (Public system or private company, Individual drilled well, etc.), SEWAGE DISPOSAL (Public sewer, Septic tank or cesspool, etc.), HOUSE HEATING FUEL (Utility gas, Bottled, tank, or LP gas, etc.), BEDROOMS (None, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or more), VEHICLES AVAILABLE (None, 1, 2, 3 or more), YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (1989 to March 1990, 1985 to 1988, etc.), PERSONS PER ROOM (0.50 or less, 0.51 to 0.75, etc.), PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM (Complete plumbing facilities, Lacking complete plumbing facilities), HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (Occupied housing units, Renter occupied, etc.), and MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 (Occupied housing units (dollars), Owner occupied (dollars), Renter occupied (dollars)).

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Buffalo County	Burt County	Butler County	Cass County	Cedar County	Chase County	Cherry County	Cheyenne County	Clay County	Coffax County
Occupied housing units	691	525	758	900	1 005	223	588	415	414	572
POPULATION										
All persons	1 830	1 384	2 268	2 348	3 199	504	1 652	1 060	1 158	1 708
Persons in occupied housing units	1 830	1 384	2 268	2 348	3 199	504	1 652	1 060	1 158	1 708
Per occupied housing unit	2.65	2.64	2.99	2.61	3.18	2.26	2.81	2.55	2.80	2.99
Owner-occupied housing units	1 217	1 004	1 774	1 767	2 460	344	941	723	764	1 294
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.34	2.53	2.88	2.54	3.18	2.06	2.70	2.30	2.54	2.97
Renter-occupied housing units	613	380	494	581	739	160	711	337	394	414
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.56	2.97	3.45	2.83	3.19	2.86	2.97	3.37	3.49	3.02
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	519	397	615	695	773	167	349	315	301	435
Renter-occupied housing units	172	128	143	205	232	56	239	100	113	137
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Under 25 years	4	2	6	9	41	8	6	16	5	30
25 to 34 years	86	76	109	102	182	21	112	43	56	144
35 to 44 years	128	111	145	169	233	69	105	88	92	81
45 to 54 years	145	52	133	143	119	52	144	36	94	79
55 to 64 years	170	102	178	195	234	35	77	94	68	98
65 to 74 years	92	130	140	182	124	35	78	100	70	86
75 years and over	66	52	47	100	72	3	66	38	29	54
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2	—	7	7	—	3	3	—	2	—
1980 to 1988	34	18	86	76	41	15	59	15	28	36
1960 to 1979	152	61	152	172	170	60	110	66	87	98
1940 to 1959	83	83	94	86	102	45	114	60	41	64
1939 or earlier	420	363	419	559	692	100	302	274	256	374
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	685	523	758	893	1 003	223	588	415	412	572
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	2	—	7	2	—	—	—	2	—
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	36	50	26	389	113	6	4	10	27	15
Individual drilled well	653	329	593	401	802	213	537	401	352	436
Individual dug well	2	108	139	89	83	4	33	4	35	114
Some other source	—	38	—	21	7	—	14	—	—	7
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	19	6	13	45	37	10	2	12	20	10
Septic tank or cesspool	634	485	721	814	908	200	573	401	371	453
Other means	38	34	24	41	60	13	13	2	23	109
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	222	33	45	75	57	58	—	52	158	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	311	331	486	431	468	94	358	266	207	170
Electricity	63	57	102	159	135	44	99	37	37	65
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	48	80	58	156	267	20	60	38	6	308
All other fuels	47	24	67	72	78	3	71	22	6	29
No fuel used	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	2	22	2	17	2	5	5	—	12
2	110	24	148	79	104	40	121	84	43	42
3	361	260	301	397	351	93	276	193	187	277
4	159	142	213	345	377	62	155	121	137	203
5 or more	56	97	74	77	156	26	31	12	47	38
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	5	—	10	21	2	—	32	—	—	8
1	48	72	56	95	126	13	93	39	29	48
2	224	268	258	386	465	84	221	176	165	284
3 or more	414	185	434	398	412	126	242	200	220	232
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1989 to March 1990	5	9	27	47	29	28	73	15	12	3
1985 to 1988	96	73	100	110	142	23	119	66	49	53
1980 to 1984	73	81	115	147	178	33	87	41	56	147
1979 or earlier	517	362	516	596	656	139	309	293	297	369
PERSONS PER ROOM										
0.50 or less	478	432	522	726	656	173	445	346	344	433
0.51 to 0.75	173	78	166	135	210	36	65	32	46	67
0.76 to 1.00	40	15	58	33	118	14	68	34	24	67
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	12	6	13	—	10	3	—	5
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Complete plumbing facilities	691	523	758	886	999	223	581	415	414	565
1.01 or more	—	—	12	6	21	—	10	3	—	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	2	—	14	6	—	7	—	—	7
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Occupied housing units	59	48	88	92	150	21	115	25	38	94
Renter occupied	24	14	23	26	60	6	35	6	13	17
Built 1939 or earlier	36	44	52	68	109	11	56	18	26	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	2	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	4
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	7	5	—	8	—	2	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	30 221	26 875	30 000	29 115	24 003	27 250	21 021	26 895	29 643	24 375
Owner occupied (dollars)	29 276	27 865	31 830	30 560	24 135	31 625	24 018	28 542	30 368	25 685
Renter occupied (dollars)	32 895	25 000	21 875	25 865	23 393	25 682	18 068	25 227	28 438	21 645

Table 99. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Cuming County	Custer County	Dakota County	Dawes County	Dawson County	Deuel County	Dixon County	Dodge County	Douglas County	Dundy County
Occupied housing units	1 032	993	251	346	581	151	496	768	457	221
POPULATION										
All persons	2 885	2 664	739	985	1 470	359	1 361	2 014	1 186	582
Persons in occupied housing units	2 885	2 664	739	985	1 470	359	1 361	2 014	1 186	582
Per occupied housing unit	2.80	2.68	2.94	2.85	2.53	2.38	2.74	2.62	2.60	2.63
Owner-occupied housing units	1 892	1 863	595	667	1 053	239	1 054	1 359	851	404
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.53	2.63	2.89	2.61	2.27	2.10	2.74	2.28	2.26	2.61
Renter-occupied housing units	993	801	144	318	417	120	307	655	335	178
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.51	2.82	3.20	3.53	3.56	3.24	2.77	3.83	4.14	2.70
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	749	709	206	256	464	114	385	597	376	155
Renter-occupied housing units	283	284	45	90	117	37	111	171	81	66
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Under 25 years	22	12	2	9	7	3	6	14	—	6
25 to 34 years	156	186	35	28	93	20	64	93	59	15
35 to 44 years	190	173	44	102	70	18	109	160	93	73
45 to 54 years	147	158	34	44	110	28	87	164	25	27
55 to 64 years	220	217	53	56	116	28	87	159	98	36
65 to 74 years	171	145	54	65	135	34	87	68	66	29
75 years and over	126	102	29	42	50	20	56	110	116	35
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1988	47	58	23	36	9	—	24	42	32	33
1960 to 1979	131	195	42	86	111	17	71	92	101	51
1940 to 1959	141	96	21	31	91	20	49	104	45	39
1939 or earlier	713	639	165	193	370	112	352	530	279	98
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 019	977	249	346	573	151	496	764	457	219
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	13	16	2	—	8	—	—	4	—	2
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	286	29	81	33	5	6	29	30	26	15
Individual drilled well	651	952	101	299	554	143	405	662	345	206
Individual dug well	81	8	58	11	19	2	62	65	86	—
Some other source	14	4	11	3	3	—	—	11	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	18	33	6	7	2	6	24	34	7	9
Septic tank or cesspool	939	894	243	315	570	139	456	620	426	203
Other means	75	66	2	24	9	6	16	114	24	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	17	21	21	16	49	25	17	32	20	23
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	356	680	121	181	339	118	227	202	147	148
Electricity	129	136	37	21	155	4	61	109	134	32
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	466	6	38	38	10	4	110	321	135	8
All other fuels	64	150	34	90	28	—	81	104	21	10
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	13	6	—	—	6	—	2	2	20	9
2	94	165	37	87	60	27	60	77	69	11
3	438	463	96	176	270	50	228	348	187	119
4	384	224	73	61	141	48	122	257	120	72
5 or more	103	135	45	22	104	26	84	84	61	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4	5	—	3	10	—	—	7	—	—
1	132	94	25	29	38	6	64	66	92	27
2	475	298	131	95	246	41	243	348	148	54
3 or more	421	596	95	219	287	104	189	347	217	140
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1989 to March 1990	60	79	14	25	28	14	20	42	—	6
1985 to 1988	117	97	28	42	73	16	78	71	20	19
1980 to 1984	134	165	39	60	40	10	81	126	83	54
1979 or earlier	721	652	170	219	440	111	317	529	354	142
PERSONS PER ROOM										
0.50 or less	780	755	185	245	466	130	382	577	326	162
0.51 to 0.75	157	138	41	48	64	15	66	175	101	41
0.76 to 1.00	86	94	17	46	41	6	41	16	30	18
1.01 to 1.50	9	6	8	7	9	—	7	—	—	—
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Complete plumbing facilities	1 026	982	249	346	579	148	496	764	447	218
1.01 or more	9	6	8	7	10	—	7	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	11	2	—	2	3	—	4	10	3
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Occupied housing units	105	149	29	21	91	10	92	49	27	28
Renter occupied	37	54	4	7	37	6	28	—	—	2
Built 1939 or earlier	50	94	23	9	26	6	74	34	9	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
No vehicle available	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	9	2	6	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	24 562	25 517	24 740	25 000	28 472	30 156	20 143	31 850	44 199	26 705
Owner occupied (dollars)	26 344	25 717	24 853	25 375	28 889	31 667	23 295	32 679	47 500	26 705
Renter occupied (dollars)	21 335	24 167	24 464	23 750	26 563	22 813	13 558	31 050	33 958	25 000

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Fillmore County	Franklin County	Frontier County	Furnas County	Gage County	Garden County	Garfield County	Gosper County	Grant County	Greeley County
Occupied housing units	580	277	292	313	1 054	244	180	229	53	287
POPULATION										
All persons	1 553	753	852	798	2 767	558	494	541	110	814
Persons in occupied housing units	1 553	753	852	798	2 767	558	494	541	110	814
Per occupied housing unit	2.68	2.72	2.92	2.55	2.63	2.29	2.74	2.36	2.08	2.84
Owner-occupied housing units	977	533	642	609	2 061	353	301	378	57	722
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.39	2.47	2.97	2.52	2.60	2.09	2.33	2.12	1.73	2.88
Renter-occupied housing units	576	220	210	189	706	205	193	163	53	92
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.35	3.61	2.76	2.66	2.70	2.73	3.78	3.20	2.65	2.56
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	408	216	216	242	793	169	129	178	33	251
Renter-occupied housing units	172	61	76	71	261	75	51	51	20	36
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Under 25 years	7	6	—	3	49	—	4	2	2	—
25 to 34 years	109	54	50	38	203	34	21	32	5	22
35 to 44 years	117	42	59	97	190	30	36	43	15	68
45 to 54 years	104	45	65	30	190	49	28	31	7	28
55 to 64 years	98	59	67	58	204	75	28	46	14	67
65 to 74 years	99	48	35	64	156	42	46	50	6	60
75 years and over	46	23	16	23	62	14	17	25	4	42
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	7
1980 to 1988	56	9	19	15	64	25	21	8	4	24
1960 to 1979	111	36	56	38	221	37	26	26	9	36
1940 to 1959	115	29	40	38	107	41	30	22	10	12
1939 or earlier	298	203	177	220	660	141	101	173	28	208
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	580	275	292	313	1 047	236	180	226	53	287
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	—	2	—	—	7	8	—	3	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	21	31	21	27	79	—	2	5	—	38
Individual drilled well	532	199	269	266	903	244	174	221	51	242
Individual dug well	27	33	2	17	63	—	4	3	—	5
Some other source	—	14	—	3	9	—	—	—	2	2
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	18	19	13	8	15	4	2	2	3	36
Septic tank or cesspool	535	210	206	299	940	214	168	214	50	192
Other means	27	48	73	6	99	26	10	13	—	59
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	222	84	60	72	54	52	4	57	—	49
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	287	148	162	217	616	126	128	143	37	151
Electricity	19	10	54	12	152	41	14	21	5	57
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	38	23	2	2	89	—	4	2	5	15
All other fuels	14	12	14	10	143	25	30	6	6	15
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	2	—	5	9	11	4	5	2	7
2	87	38	57	87	152	74	42	35	4	42
3	286	123	152	115	424	94	83	101	35	101
4	145	102	70	70	408	55	37	56	8	88
5 or more	57	12	13	36	61	10	14	32	4	49
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4
1	64	12	23	40	112	27	27	25	12	35
2	271	121	78	114	541	65	58	89	14	97
3 or more	245	144	191	159	393	152	95	115	27	151
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1989 to March 1990	28	9	7	17	66	29	12	15	5	12
1985 to 1988	58	43	32	47	182	30	31	6	19	38
1980 to 1984	91	37	48	42	140	41	27	25	1	14
1979 or earlier	403	188	205	207	666	144	110	183	28	223
PERSONS PER ROOM										
0.50 or less	444	212	218	232	811	187	132	199	39	211
0.51 to 0.75	109	38	51	49	157	32	25	24	9	42
0.76 to 1.00	27	25	23	30	86	25	21	6	5	30
1.01 to 1.50	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Complete plumbing facilities	574	275	290	311	1 039	236	177	224	53	284
1.01 or more	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	2	2	2	15	8	3	5	—	3
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Occupied housing units	47	26	51	52	138	39	39	24	5	13
Renter occupied	24	5	21	15	72	10	10	7	—	1
Built 1939 or earlier	27	26	25	40	99	21	32	15	3	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4
No telephone in unit	8	—	2	—	8	—	3	2	3	2
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	26 905	26 250	23 750	20 033	27 708	30 000	20 682	25 938	24 583	24 875
Owner occupied (dollars)	26 852	26 154	21 974	21 129	30 299	34 375	19 375	27 222	26 250	25 451
Renter occupied (dollars)	27 000	26 875	26 875	14 844	20 664	25 179	21 094	21 250	19 000	19 583

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Hall County	Hamilton County	Harlan County	Hayes County	Hitchcock County	Holt County	Hooker County	Howard County	Jefferson County	Johnson County
Occupied housing units	511	599	270	186	263	810	28	539	571	417
POPULATION										
All persons	1 346	1 631	761	469	695	2 463	63	1 492	1 560	1 161
Persons in occupied housing units	1 346	1 631	761	469	695	2 463	63	1 492	1 560	1 161
Per occupied housing unit	2.63	2.72	2.82	2.52	2.64	3.04	2.25	2.77	2.73	2.78
Owner-occupied housing units	1 011	1 120	602	328	506	1 745	52	1 130	1 289	873
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.36	2.41	2.80	2.28	2.69	2.77	2.36	2.62	2.66	2.75
Renter-occupied housing units	335	511	159	141	189	718	11	362	271	288
Per renter-occupied housing unit	4.09	3.79	2.89	3.36	2.52	3.97	1.83	3.35	3.15	2.91
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	429	464	215	144	188	629	22	431	485	318
Renter-occupied housing units	82	135	55	42	75	181	6	108	86	99
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Under 25 years	7	5	3	1	5	7	2	14	—	6
25 to 34 years	70	85	52	23	25	139	2	79	61	81
35 to 44 years	84	126	34	29	54	168	5	74	112	64
45 to 54 years	106	103	64	33	45	158	10	91	99	70
55 to 64 years	97	128	53	62	58	127	5	122	108	73
65 to 74 years	95	117	39	34	50	153	4	101	106	57
75 years and over	52	35	25	4	26	58	—	58	85	66
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	4	—	4	—	7	7	—	—	—	1
1980 to 1988	22	31	4	14	5	59	2	29	41	5
1960 to 1979	137	173	51	17	61	204	3	122	136	50
1940 to 1959	62	58	32	30	41	104	8	25	39	53
1939 or earlier	286	337	179	125	149	436	15	363	355	308
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	511	592	270	186	263	810	26	539	557	405
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	12
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	4	22	25	1	15	12	—	21	75	138
Individual drilled well	482	572	234	177	243	761	22	510	462	248
Individual dug well	25	5	11	8	4	26	6	8	29	31
Some other source	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	5	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	7	23	27	1	13	22	—	12	4	20
Septic tank or cesspool	475	539	237	133	205	768	28	483	525	345
Other means	29	37	6	52	45	20	—	44	42	52
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	102	248	75	—	—	49	—	27	18	17
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	253	201	142	136	193	391	17	305	314	204
Electricity	61	94	31	30	24	125	7	79	84	59
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	68	34	5	8	38	123	—	87	31	55
All other fuels	27	22	17	10	8	122	4	41	124	82
No fuel used	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	7	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	5
2	102	83	39	38	72	89	5	118	129	72
3	291	251	113	69	101	391	9	245	250	192
4	80	179	78	51	63	258	11	129	155	110
5 or more	31	86	40	28	24	54	3	47	37	38
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	2	18	12
1	53	46	26	12	53	119	2	55	64	49
2	211	212	101	69	75	331	7	200	178	156
3 or more	247	339	140	105	135	358	19	282	311	200
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1989 to March 1990	48	11	36	7	18	39	—	32	12	18
1985 to 1988	19	51	15	19	44	106	—	32	52	46
1980 to 1984	55	84	48	15	27	104	11	101	47	45
1979 or earlier	389	453	171	145	174	561	17	374	460	308
PERSONS PER ROOM										
0.50 or less	374	487	208	160	207	500	21	408	446	312
0.51 to 0.75	81	70	38	20	33	179	5	70	81	69
0.76 to 1.00	52	40	24	6	15	114	2	56	34	34
1.01 to 1.50	2	2	—	—	8	17	—	5	10	2
1.51 or more	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Complete plumbing facilities	511	592	270	186	263	810	28	539	542	399
1.01 or more	4	2	—	—	8	17	—	5	10	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	18
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Occupied housing units	56	45	59	19	42	89	2	37	71	30
Renter occupied	11	16	24	7	6	48	—	11	16	—
Built 1939 or earlier	29	34	40	13	18	50	2	35	55	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
No vehicle available	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	2
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	28 750	30 094	24 265	29 063	20 647	27 339	32 500	25 446	25 781	22 650
Owner occupied (dollars)	29 704	32 566	25 048	28 906	20 517	29 448	32 500	26 031	24 906	20 870
Renter occupied (dollars)	23 690	22 596	12 917	33 750	23 250	20 250	25 000	20 250	27 045	25 848

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 99. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Kearney County	Keith County	Keya Paha County	Kimball County	Knox County	Lancaster County	Lincoln County	Logan County	Loup County	McPherson County
Occupied housing units	249	143	157	158	908	1 229	690	109	129	129
POPULATION										
All persons	627	381	438	441	2 692	3 081	1 873	328	373	359
Persons in occupied housing units	627	381	438	441	2 692	3 081	1 873	328	373	359
Per occupied housing unit	2.52	2.66	2.79	2.79	2.96	2.51	2.71	3.01	2.89	2.78
Owner-occupied housing units	341	338	335	383	2 059	2 706	1 283	170	228	228
Per owner-occupied housing unit	1.84	2.70	2.70	2.78	2.94	2.53	2.52	2.33	2.71	2.71
Renter-occupied housing units	286	43	103	58	633	375	590	158	145	131
Per renter-occupied housing unit	4.47	2.39	3.12	2.90	3.04	2.37	3.28	4.39	3.22	2.91
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	185	125	124	138	700	1 071	510	73	84	84
Renter-occupied housing units	64	18	33	20	208	158	180	36	45	45
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Under 25 years	3	—	2	—	13	38	8	—	3	2
25 to 34 years	28	9	17	34	165	117	112	19	22	25
35 to 44 years	55	21	38	15	211	173	126	28	26	22
45 to 54 years	49	24	29	18	146	218	152	18	30	27
55 to 64 years	33	17	33	56	158	326	154	15	17	20
65 to 74 years	46	58	21	27	120	184	68	18	25	21
75 years and over	35	14	17	8	95	173	70	11	6	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1988	13	23	11	11	29	82	43	13	16	9
1960 to 1979	41	46	34	23	174	440	201	16	26	41
1940 to 1959	7	26	25	23	80	101	137	12	15	27
1939 or earlier	183	48	87	101	625	591	309	68	72	52
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	249	143	157	158	904	1 223	688	109	127	129
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	—	2	—
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	9	—	2	5	174	204	7	—	—	—
Individual drilled well	240	137	150	153	656	968	650	109	127	129
Individual dug well	—	6	5	—	66	57	33	—	—	—
Some other source	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	2	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	9	—	—	7	25	37	12	—	2	—
Septic tank or cesspool	198	143	152	151	756	1 152	661	96	125	129
Other means	42	—	5	—	127	40	17	13	2	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	122	2	—	6	45	38	57	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	95	68	78	125	499	739	478	79	98	111
Electricity	11	57	12	10	93	233	103	13	8	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	—	7	6	145	120	7	5	3	—
All other fuels	5	16	60	11	126	99	45	12	20	9
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
None	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	—	—	18	45	11	3	—	3
2	38	39	24	65	136	252	108	23	22	32
3	123	65	87	51	396	578	409	47	77	52
4	88	22	29	27	282	295	132	34	16	32
5 or more	—	15	17	15	76	55	30	2	14	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	7	—	—	2	4	15	—	—	—	—
1	4	24	9	8	81	142	60	6	17	18
2	92	53	54	53	409	507	233	58	43	34
3 or more	146	66	94	95	414	565	397	45	69	77
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1989 to March 1990	13	1	2	8	51	82	40	4	10	8
1985 to 1988	28	5	17	18	108	141	90	25	10	17
1980 to 1984	30	21	22	33	89	153	116	13	32	27
1979 or earlier	178	116	116	99	660	853	444	67	77	77
PERSONS PER ROOM										
0.50 or less	198	120	108	120	604	1 013	506	68	94	92
0.51 to 0.75	35	11	26	27	214	130	99	19	22	12
0.76 to 1.00	11	12	21	11	77	80	59	15	13	13
1.01 to 1.50	5	—	2	—	13	6	26	7	—	12
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Complete plumbing facilities	249	143	157	158	898	1 223	685	109	124	129
1.01 or more	5	—	2	—	13	6	26	7	—	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	10	6	5	—	5	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Occupied housing units	27	1	42	21	144	82	58	8	28	42
Renter occupied	10	1	11	—	37	11	26	6	12	16
Built 1939 or earlier	23	—	26	2	87	46	20	2	17	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	5	—	—	—	13	—	4	—	—	10
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars)	29 063	35 673	20 313	27 500	23 333	32 312	32 028	22 917	19 205	18 750
Owner occupied (dollars)	33 317	37 212	21 042	21 250	23 125	33 024	36 250	30 417	19 167	22 083
Renter occupied (dollars)	21 667	17 917	17 813	28 676	24 250	26 071	25 227	18 750	19 375	13 625

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Madison County	Merrick County	Morrill County	Nance County	Nemaha County	Nuckolls County	Otoe County	Pawnee County	Perkins County
Occupied housing units	775	527	360	325	430	421	827	359	202
POPULATION									
All persons	2 170	1 505	927	952	945	1 189	2 237	905	611
Persons in occupied housing units	2 170	1 505	927	952	945	1 189	2 237	905	611
Per occupied housing unit	2.80	2.86	2.58	2.93	2.20	2.82	2.70	2.52	3.02
Owner-occupied housing units	1 651	1 157	584	685	653	833	1 671	822	495
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.67	2.69	2.37	2.60	2.52	2.52	2.59	2.39	2.88
Renter-occupied housing units	519	348	343	267	292	356	566	83	116
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.31	3.59	3.01	4.31	2.61	3.96	3.11	5.53	3.87
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	618	430	246	263	318	331	645	344	172
Renter-occupied housing units	157	97	114	62	112	90	182	15	30
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Under 25 years	5	2	13	1	7	6	13	2	2
25 to 34 years	133	90	69	90	22	100	82	25	36
35 to 44 years	130	102	70	44	87	80	151	65	32
45 to 54 years	103	60	74	35	35	36	180	50	49
55 to 64 years	229	131	60	95	59	86	158	67	41
65 to 74 years	105	85	45	33	134	61	161	114	34
75 years and over	70	57	29	27	86	52	82	36	8
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
1980 to 1988	25	16	30	11	14	13	46	41	10
1960 to 1979	179	116	82	68	82	49	160	74	48
1940 to 1959	100	98	72	25	78	47	142	54	34
1939 or earlier	471	294	176	219	256	312	479	190	107
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Complete kitchen facilities	773	527	358	325	423	415	827	338	195
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2	—	2	—	7	6	—	21	7
SOURCE OF WATER									
Public system or private company	28	8	19	13	240	46	477	199	—
Individual drilled well	676	494	333	297	148	328	284	104	202
Individual dug well	54	8	8	15	42	47	58	56	—
Some other source	17	17	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
Public sewer	35	19	19	9	9	22	20	14	—
Septic tank or cesspool	697	481	338	247	414	322	751	314	198
Other means	43	27	3	69	7	77	56	31	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	71	71	33	14	6	62	112	—	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	348	310	213	179	283	279	402	187	93
Electricity	79	65	71	56	82	43	119	98	80
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	171	48	2	51	37	17	120	8	25
All other fuels	106	33	41	25	22	20	74	66	1
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS									
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	2	7	—	—	6	21	7	9
2	117	104	73	39	86	86	152	68	20
3	292	226	170	197	172	184	394	149	102
4	252	116	75	56	117	105	206	74	59
5 or more	110	79	35	33	55	40	54	61	12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
1	65	49	35	17	51	47	103	22	12
2	331	210	118	129	227	125	334	175	65
3 or more	379	268	199	179	152	243	390	162	125
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
1989 to March 1990	29	22	46	13	23	28	28	3	5
1985 to 1988	101	76	69	35	59	65	106	58	20
1980 to 1984	80	70	39	55	42	43	90	47	27
1979 or earlier	565	359	206	222	306	285	603	251	150
PERSONS PER ROOM									
0.50 or less	616	390	259	206	379	301	634	280	148
0.51 to 0.75	85	78	67	56	46	82	104	45	16
0.76 to 1.00	68	52	29	63	5	38	89	34	35
1.01 to 1.50	6	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	3
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM									
Complete plumbing facilities	766	527	360	325	418	412	820	331	202
1.01 or more	6	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	—	12	9	7	28	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Occupied housing units	73	57	41	39	23	61	128	37	41
Renter occupied	16	7	19	16	9	22	34	1	10
Built 1939 or earlier	31	34	20	28	20	45	53	31	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	6	2	2	—	—	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Occupied housing units (dollars)	25 826	25 755	25 437	24 315	23 942	26 713	25 750	21 424	25 588
Owner occupied (dollars)	26 574	25 303	30 139	25 039	23 654	28 456	26 033	21 279	26 719
Renter occupied (dollars)	21 118	26 750	19 643	18 750	25 536	20 000	25 455	31 250	23 250

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 99. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Phelps County	Pierce County	Platte County	Polk County	Red Willow County	Richardson County	Rock County	Saline County	Sarpy County
Occupied housing units -----	392	688	1 047	524	279	537	136	688	381
POPULATION									
All persons -----	1 070	2 147	3 353	1 374	616	1 315	417	1 966	926
Persons in occupied housing units -----	1 070	2 147	3 353	1 374	616	1 315	417	1 966	926
Per occupied housing unit -----	2.73	3.12	3.20	2.62	2.21	2.45	3.07	2.86	2.43
Owner-occupied housing units -----	777	1 526	2 692	996	513	1 031	267	1 479	728
Per owner-occupied housing unit -----	2.61	3.06	3.15	2.54	2.33	2.33	2.84	2.80	2.33
Renter-occupied housing units -----	293	621	661	378	103	284	150	487	198
Per renter-occupied housing unit -----	3.12	3.27	3.44	2.86	2.19	2.99	3.57	3.04	2.87
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	298	498	855	392	232	442	94	528	312
Renter-occupied housing units -----	94	190	192	132	47	95	42	160	69
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Under 25 years -----	—	15	19	35	12	—	—	19	4
25 to 34 years -----	89	151	147	53	23	64	19	95	34
35 to 44 years -----	69	172	235	92	42	96	33	133	75
45 to 54 years -----	65	103	165	73	60	95	18	159	51
55 to 64 years -----	73	118	181	85	47	122	27	145	101
65 to 74 years -----	55	85	187	97	42	93	21	76	69
75 years and over -----	41	44	113	89	53	67	18	61	47
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	15	4	—	—	5	—	11	20
1980 to 1988 -----	13	27	62	3	11	26	18	43	33
1960 to 1979 -----	94	80	234	113	71	105	28	164	87
1940 to 1959 -----	37	66	106	58	87	59	47	76	41
1939 or earlier -----	248	500	641	350	110	342	43	394	200
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	392	666	1 042	524	279	530	134	688	375
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—	22	5	—	—	7	2	—	6
SOURCE OF WATER									
Public system or private company -----	11	17	50	48	12	205	4	26	8
Individual drilled well -----	366	601	940	438	256	266	128	636	355
Individual dug well -----	15	70	57	38	11	59	2	26	13
Some other source -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	5
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
Public sewer -----	15	11	54	46	3	15	9	25	17
Septic tank or cesspool -----	362	657	872	427	255	460	124	563	351
Other means -----	15	20	121	51	21	62	3	100	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	135	30	96	73	37	—	7	45	42
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	135	410	432	279	173	363	88	373	124
Electricity -----	77	67	299	70	32	83	20	117	93
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	35	118	171	66	25	35	6	62	58
All other fuels -----	10	63	49	36	12	56	15	91	64
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS									
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	—	—	15	7	—	5	2	9	5
2 -----	52	75	148	24	46	86	24	106	41
3 -----	179	295	406	230	154	256	68	264	156
4 -----	110	207	342	201	63	151	38	235	128
5 or more -----	51	111	136	62	16	39	4	74	51
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	5	—	11	4	—	15	1	21	—
1 -----	21	52	161	82	13	60	14	30	65
2 -----	161	236	439	202	143	265	31	204	172
3 or more -----	205	400	436	236	123	197	90	433	144
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	36	82	26	31	22	32	11	41	47
1985 to 1988 -----	67	89	130	39	41	60	16	108	47
1980 to 1984 -----	56	87	153	37	28	57	21	81	36
1979 or earlier -----	233	430	738	417	188	388	88	458	251
PERSONS PER ROOM									
0.50 or less -----	293	460	717	425	236	447	89	478	297
0.51 to 0.75 -----	67	138	227	81	23	60	21	137	54
0.76 to 1.00 -----	32	88	95	17	20	30	22	67	30
1.01 to 1.50 -----	—	2	8	1	—	—	4	6	—
1.51 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM									
Complete plumbing facilities -----	392	675	1 041	518	279	521	127	688	375
1.01 or more -----	—	2	8	1	—	—	4	6	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	13	6	6	—	16	9	—	6
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Occupied housing units -----	25	61	123	36	8	58	20	102	59
Renter occupied -----	9	32	29	15	—	16	11	27	10
Built 1939 or earlier -----	18	50	60	24	8	39	2	65	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	8	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	4	9	—	—	2	1	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 354	27 348	22 088	31 500	23 651	26 513	20 833	26 250	29 271
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	35 500	28 235	24 350	30 833	23 879	28 143	25 625	26 442	32 885
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	40 114	23 750	17 500	32 500	22 917	16 597	16 389	25 625	21 458

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Saunders County	Scotts Bluff County	Seward County	Sheridan County	Sherman County	Sioux County	Stanton County	Thayer County
Occupied housing units	1 134	793	734	533	371	254	532	491
POPULATION								
All persons	3 175	1 932	2 111	1 359	1 149	618	1 441	1 405
Persons in occupied housing units	3 175	1 932	2 111	1 359	1 149	618	1 441	1 405
Per occupied housing unit	2.80	2.44	2.88	2.55	3.10	2.43	2.71	2.86
Owner-occupied housing units	2 638	1 274	1 374	922	1 007	394	790	952
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.73	2.19	2.63	2.30	3.35	2.21	2.20	2.54
Renter-occupied housing units	537	658	737	437	142	224	651	453
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.18	3.13	3.48	3.31	2.03	2.95	3.76	3.91
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	965	583	522	401	301	178	359	375
Renter-occupied housing units	169	210	212	132	70	76	173	116
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Under 25 years	18	19	5	15	2	8	13	10
25 to 34 years	99	114	97	25	68	36	111	78
35 to 44 years	189	155	150	129	79	42	76	83
45 to 54 years	167	105	149	59	67	25	111	83
55 to 64 years	303	177	149	105	60	71	131	114
65 to 74 years	208	163	125	171	62	40	65	80
75 years and over	150	60	59	29	33	32	25	43
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	12	—	6	—	4	—	—	2
1980 to 1988	60	24	39	8	9	4	73	24
1960 to 1979	185	220	148	128	57	56	74	132
1940 to 1959	181	140	130	50	15	58	65	81
1939 or earlier	696	409	411	347	286	136	320	252
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 123	781	727	533	363	254	532	491
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	11	12	7	—	8	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company	35	27	32	20	20	6	18	66
Individual drilled well	1 021	749	659	491	337	233	355	405
Individual dug well	73	14	43	22	14	7	159	20
Some other source	5	3	—	—	—	8	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer	28	52	25	10	15	3	15	26
Septic tank or cesspool	1 038	707	650	508	279	227	443	360
Other means	68	34	59	15	77	24	74	105
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	27	110	41	44	53	—	29	114
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	467	387	485	278	196	172	200	286
Electricity	180	185	67	32	39	17	76	24
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	302	56	60	74	36	12	151	33
All other fuels	152	55	81	105	47	53	76	34
No fuel used	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
None	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
1	17	—	4	16	9	5	9	—
2	210	231	91	112	62	62	62	84
3	438	348	348	233	160	120	227	166
4	388	157	231	149	93	54	180	189
5 or more	81	57	60	15	47	13	54	52
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	17	3	10	—	2	—	—	—
1	183	130	66	61	26	31	24	43
2	415	300	306	207	165	58	315	204
3 or more	519	360	352	265	178	165	193	244
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990	19	55	23	25	18	19	5	35
1985 to 1988	88	156	61	87	51	31	73	54
1980 to 1984	162	82	134	38	37	34	110	73
1979 or earlier	865	500	516	383	265	170	344	329
PERSONS PER ROOM								
0.50 or less	882	641	553	376	248	198	418	403
0.51 to 0.75	182	113	113	98	76	34	65	61
0.76 to 1.00	66	33	60	57	43	15	49	22
1.01 to 1.50	4	6	8	—	4	4	—	5
1.51 or more	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities	1 129	791	727	533	365	249	523	485
1.01 or more	4	6	8	2	4	7	5	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	2	7	—	6	5	9	6
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units	122	105	58	60	83	25	62	69
Renter occupied	18	41	30	30	23	15	20	24
Built 1939 or earlier	59	61	40	51	68	13	36	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	6	—	2	—	1	2	—
1.01 or more persons per room	1	—	8	2	4	1	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars)	26 597	24 219	26 875	25 223	19 536	25 417	24 250	23 405
Owner occupied (dollars)	26 927	26 250	33 382	28 250	20 347	28 611	26 979	24 812
Renter occupied (dollars)	21 917	20 875	21 923	15 833	17 955	16 111	21 576	19 000

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 99. **Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	Thomas County	Thurston County	Valley County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County	Wheeler County	York County
Occupied housing units	59	333	399	775	530	299	123	672
POPULATION								
All persons	180	992	962	2 366	1 475	856	386	1 987
Persons in occupied housing units	180	992	962	2 366	1 475	856	386	1 987
Per occupied housing unit	3.05	2.98	2.41	3.05	2.78	2.86	3.14	2.96
Owner-occupied housing units	109	716	761	1 746	883	618	250	1 322
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.79	2.82	2.37	2.91	2.52	2.39	2.87	2.71
Renter-occupied housing units	71	276	201	620	592	238	136	665
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.55	3.49	2.58	3.54	3.31	5.95	3.78	3.59
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	39	254	321	600	351	259	87	487
Renter-occupied housing units	20	79	78	175	179	40	36	185
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Under 25 years	—	2	11	—	16	18	4	5
25 to 34 years	7	49	49	123	91	38	25	137
35 to 44 years	13	55	64	135	110	38	30	139
45 to 54 years	15	66	70	165	118	65	12	127
55 to 64 years	11	87	99	203	134	53	27	114
65 to 74 years	9	47	74	77	42	63	20	102
75 years and over	4	27	32	72	19	24	5	48
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1988	7	20	11	33	13	11	10	49
1960 to 1979	27	50	79	135	86	68	32	150
1940 to 1959	11	51	32	118	37	17	19	75
1939 or earlier	12	212	277	489	394	203	62	398
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities	57	333	399	775	528	299	121	670
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company	—	66	19	38	25	19	—	13
Individual drilled well	57	179	348	548	379	255	118	638
Individual dug well	2	85	24	189	126	25	5	21
Some other source	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer	3	19	24	8	13	11	—	3
Septic tank or cesspool	54	310	335	754	478	238	117	643
Other means	2	4	40	13	39	50	6	26
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	—	23	102	22	2	56	—	155
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	40	200	222	337	400	185	90	311
Electricity	13	18	32	139	42	33	15	111
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	69	12	170	45	5	2	82
All other fuels	6	20	31	107	41	20	16	13
No fuel used	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1	—	12	—	2	4	8	3	—
2	12	61	108	109	53	11	14	74
3	25	148	174	306	211	167	78	308
4	22	92	94	250	184	93	20	188
5 or more	—	20	23	108	78	20	8	92
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—
1	2	55	54	72	20	14	9	51
2	24	117	111	315	244	131	48	248
3 or more	33	154	234	388	266	149	66	373
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990	2	21	13	28	21	23	13	16
1985 to 1988	14	42	39	97	56	24	23	93
1980 to 1984	13	31	43	105	95	31	11	121
1979 or earlier	30	239	304	545	358	221	76	442
PERSONS PER ROOM								
0.50 or less	47	243	340	576	396	231	78	528
0.51 to 0.75	4	55	37	143	109	51	24	98
0.76 to 1.00	5	30	18	49	25	9	18	46
1.01 to 1.50	3	5	2	7	—	—	3	—
1.51 or more	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities	57	332	399	768	519	299	123	670
1.01 or more	3	5	4	7	—	8	3	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	1	—	7	11	—	—	2
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units	5	52	56	52	47	45	9	44
Renter occupied	5	22	14	26	12	6	4	14
Built 1939 or earlier	—	19	34	50	35	26	3	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars)	19 792	25 804	23 750	30 901	23 500	26 172	30 096	33 600
Owner occupied (dollars)	21 750	27 639	25 089	31 842	27 260	25 938	31 875	33 155
Renter occupied (dollars)	17 500	22 750	17 500	26 406	20 846	26 875	22 083	35 536

Table 100. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND					
	All areas	Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.)	Omaha Reservation, IA-NE (pt.)	Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE-SD (pt.)	Pine Ridge Trust Lands (pt.)	Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	2 806	6	1 745	—	—	46
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 659	—	1 081	—	—	31
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 147	6	664	—	—	15
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	29	—	4	—	—	—
1980 to 1988 -----	398	—	212	—	—	6
1960 to 1979 -----	913	6	551	—	—	9
1940 to 1959 -----	274	—	198	—	—	7
1939 or earlier -----	1 192	—	780	—	—	24
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	1 240	—	866	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 090	6	612	—	—	25
Electricity -----	199	—	116	—	—	9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	160	—	100	—	—	2
All other fuels -----	110	—	49	—	—	10
No fuel used -----	7	—	2	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	335	—	190	—	—	2
1 -----	867	6	550	—	—	12
2 -----	1 036	—	689	—	—	16
3 or more -----	568	—	316	—	—	16
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	449	6	248	—	—	2
1985 to 1988 -----	687	—	402	—	—	9
1980 to 1984 -----	425	—	276	—	—	4
1970 to 1979 -----	631	—	434	—	—	9
1969 or earlier -----	614	—	385	—	—	22
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 792	6	1 740	—	—	44
1.01 or more -----	223	—	136	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	14	—	5	—	—	2
1.01 or more -----	2	—	2	—	—	—
SELECTED FACILITIES						
Water from public system or private company -----	2 001	6	1 342	—	—	36
Public sewer -----	1 614	—	1 066	—	—	—
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	20	—	9	—	—	2
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Occupied housing units -----	711	—	403	—	—	8
Renter occupied -----	474	—	266	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	175	—	99	—	—	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	2	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	215	—	107	—	—	2
No telephone in unit -----	357	—	197	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	131	—	96	—	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 840	31 250	18 578	—	—	20 500
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	22 016	—	22 140	—	—	18 250
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	13 514	31 250	13 594	—	—	25 625
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 054	—	755	—	—	16
With a mortgage -----	390	—	266	—	—	8
Less than \$200 -----	70	—	34	—	—	4
\$200 to \$299 -----	66	—	38	—	—	2
\$300 to \$399 -----	87	—	72	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	83	—	54	—	—	2
\$500 to \$599 -----	37	—	31	—	—	—
\$600 to \$699 -----	19	—	14	—	—	—
\$700 to \$999 -----	20	—	17	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	8	—	6	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	365	—	380	—	—	225
Not mortgaged -----	664	—	489	—	—	8
Median (dollars) -----	170	—	171	—	—	140
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 054	—	755	—	—	16
With a mortgage -----	390	—	266	—	—	8
Median -----	17.4	—	17.4	—	—	35.0
Not mortgaged -----	664	—	489	—	—	8
Median -----	10.8	—	10.8	—	—	10.0-
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	931	—	539	—	—	9
Less than \$100 -----	158	—	101	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	302	—	168	—	—	3
\$200 to \$299 -----	248	—	156	—	—	4
\$300 to \$399 -----	105	—	65	—	—	2
\$400 to \$499 -----	42	—	24	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	9	—	2	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	67	—	23	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	190	—	195	—	—	269
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	931	—	539	—	—	9
Less than 20 percent -----	481	—	298	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent -----	101	—	56	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent -----	93	—	57	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	45	—	18	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	128	—	76	—	—	—
Not computed -----	83	—	34	—	—	—
Median -----	17.8	—	17.1	—	—	14.5

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 100. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND—Con.				TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA	
	Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation (pt.)	Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Trust Lands (pt.)	Santee Reservation, NE	Winnebago Reservation, NE	All areas	Ponca TDSA, NE (state)
Occupied housing units -----	46	—	254	755	2	2
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31	—	103	444	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15	—	151	311	2	2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	25	—	—
1980 to 1988 -----	6	—	74	106	—	—
1960 to 1979 -----	9	—	74	273	1	1
1940 to 1959 -----	7	—	14	55	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	24	—	92	296	1	1
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	—	—	—	374	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	25	—	198	249	1	1
Electricity -----	9	—	26	48	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2	—	9	49	—	—
All other fuels -----	10	—	21	30	1	1
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	5	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	2	—	44	99	—	—
1 -----	12	—	88	211	1	1
2 -----	16	—	52	279	—	—
3 or more -----	16	—	70	166	1	1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	2	—	76	117	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	9	—	53	223	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	4	—	25	120	1	1
1970 to 1979 -----	9	—	50	138	1	1
1969 or earlier -----	22	—	50	157	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Complete plumbing facilities -----	44	—	254	748	2	2
1.01 or more -----	—	—	19	68	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2	—	—	7	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED FACILITIES						
Water from public system or private company -----	36	—	119	498	—	—
Public sewer -----	—	—	110	438	—	—
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	2	—	—	9	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Occupied housing units -----	8	—	96	204	1	1
Renter occupied -----	—	—	83	125	1	1
Built 1939 or earlier -----	2	—	22	52	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	3	—	—
No vehicle available -----	2	—	36	70	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	65	95	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	11	24	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 500	—	14 400	20 280	16 250	16 250
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	18 250	—	20 804	22 692	—	—
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	25 625	—	9 663	14 115	16 250	16 250
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	16	—	41	242	—	—
With a mortgage -----	8	—	30	86	—	—
Less than \$200 -----	4	—	17	15	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	2	—	7	19	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	3	12	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	—	—	27	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$600 to \$699 -----	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$700 to \$999 -----	—	—	1	2	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	225	—	200—	385	—	—
Not mortgaged -----	8	—	11	156	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	140	—	138	171	—	—
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	16	—	41	242	—	—
With a mortgage -----	8	—	30	86	—	—
Median -----	35.0	—	15.0	17.3	—	—
Not mortgaged -----	8	—	11	156	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	—	12.5	10.7	—	—
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9	—	128	255	1	1
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	35	22	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	3	—	51	80	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	4	—	26	62	1	1
\$300 to \$399 -----	2	—	5	33	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	18	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	11	33	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	269	—	128	210	238	238
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9	—	128	255	1	1
Less than 20 percent -----	7	—	65	111	1	1
20 to 24 percent -----	2	—	9	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	10	26	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	4	23	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	24	28	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	16	33	—	—
Median -----	14.5	—	16.8	20.0	12.5	12.5

Table 101. Allocation of Housing Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	All housing units			Percent distribution		
	Total	Not allocated	Allocated	Total	Not allocated	Allocated
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
All housing units.....	660 621	491 814	168 807	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 to March 1990.....	8 939	7 430	1 509	1.4	1.5	.9
1985 to 1988.....	30 858	24 880	5 978	4.7	5.1	3.5
1980 to 1984.....	45 457	35 333	10 124	6.9	7.2	6.0
1970 to 1979.....	145 834	112 272	33 562	22.1	22.8	19.9
1960 to 1969.....	100 105	76 679	23 426	15.2	15.6	13.9
1950 to 1959.....	79 797	59 974	19 823	12.1	12.2	11.7
1940 to 1949.....	46 783	33 012	13 771	7.1	6.7	8.2
1939 or earlier.....	202 848	142 234	60 614	30.7	28.9	35.9
BEDROOMS						
All housing units.....	660 621	596 345	64 276	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	7 897	4 064	3 833	1.2	.7	6.0
1.....	79 316	68 421	10 895	12.0	11.5	17.0
2.....	192 091	174 270	17 821	29.1	29.2	27.7
3.....	251 033	230 829	20 204	38.0	38.7	31.4
4.....	103 963	95 117	8 846	15.7	15.9	13.8
5 or more.....	26 321	23 644	2 677	4.0	4.0	4.2
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units.....	660 621	625 683	34 938	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete plumbing facilities.....	655 379	620 911	34 468	99.2	99.2	98.7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 242	4 772	470	.8	.8	1.3
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units.....	660 621	624 779	35 842	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public system or private company.....	548 285	523 373	24 912	83.0	83.8	69.5
Individual drilled well.....	102 092	92 147	9 945	15.5	14.7	27.7
Individual dug well.....	8 662	7 819	843	1.3	1.3	2.4
Some other source.....	1 582	1 440	142	.2	.2	.4
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units.....	660 621	623 455	37 166	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public sewer.....	534 692	509 839	24 853	80.9	81.8	66.9
Septic tank or cesspool.....	117 460	106 052	11 408	17.8	17.0	30.7
Other means.....	8 469	7 564	905	1.3	1.2	2.4
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units.....	660 621	625 639	34 982	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete kitchen facilities.....	653 403	618 928	34 475	98.9	98.9	98.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	7 218	6 711	507	1.1	1.1	1.4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Occupied housing units.....	602 363	583 326	19 037	100.0	100.0	100.0
Condominium.....	7 061	6 926	135	1.2	1.2	.7
Not condominium.....	595 302	576 400	18 902	98.8	98.8	99.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Occupied housing units.....	602 363	589 235	13 128	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 to March 1990.....	119 923	117 394	2 529	19.9	19.9	19.3
1985 to 1988.....	156 351	153 219	3 132	26.0	26.0	23.9
1980 to 1984.....	86 502	84 604	1 898	14.4	14.4	14.5
1970 to 1979.....	120 626	118 087	2 539	20.0	20.0	19.3
1960 to 1969.....	57 798	56 554	1 244	9.6	9.6	9.5
1959 or earlier.....	61 163	59 377	1 786	10.2	10.1	13.6
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	186 632	177 442	9 190	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$100.....	3 815	3 711	104	2.0	2.1	1.1
\$100 to \$199.....	20 791	19 839	952	11.1	11.2	10.4
\$200 to \$299.....	39 824	37 716	2 108	21.3	21.3	22.9
\$300 to \$399.....	48 618	46 030	2 588	26.1	25.9	28.2
\$400 to \$499.....	34 781	33 250	1 531	18.6	18.7	16.7
\$500 to \$599.....	16 238	15 587	651	8.7	8.8	7.1
\$600 to \$749.....	7 725	7 361	364	4.1	4.1	4.0
\$750 to \$999.....	3 258	3 143	115	1.7	1.8	1.3
\$1,000 or more.....	1 314	1 276	38	.7	.7	.4
No cash rent.....	10 268	9 529	739	5.5	5.4	8.0

Table 102. Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Occupied housing units	Percent allocated											Specified owner, se- lected monthly owner costs		Specified renter, gross rent
		Year structure built	Bedrooms	Plumbing facilities	Source of water	Sewage disposal	Kitchen facilities	Telephone in unit	House heating fuel	Vehicles available	Year house- holder moved into unit	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged		
The State -----	602 363	21.9	5.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.2	7.0	13.5	4.9	
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	402 773	22.9	5.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	5.9	11.9	4.2	
Inside urbanized area -----	262 715	21.3	5.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.7	5.7	10.9	3.8	
Central place -----	209 244	22.9	6.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	6.2	11.0	3.9	
Urban fringe -----	53 471	14.9	3.5	.9	.8	1.1	.8	.9	1.1	.9	1.2	4.5	9.8	3.0	
Outside urbanized area -----	140 058	25.9	5.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.0	6.3	13.1	5.0	
Place of 10,000 or more -----	78 504	26.7	5.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.1	6.1	13.8	5.0	
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	61 554	24.8	5.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	6.5	12.3	5.0	
Rural -----	199 590	20.1	6.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.0	11.0	15.8	8.3	
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	39 457	22.6	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	10.1	14.9	7.5	
Place of less than 1,000 -----	54 473	23.6	5.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	12.0	14.3	8.2	
Other rural -----	105 660	17.3	7.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.8	10.9	20.0	8.9	
Rural farm -----	42 756	16.6	7.8	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.1	22.2	27.0	12.0	
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	289 884	20.4	5.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	5.9	11.0	3.9	
In central city -----	209 244	22.9	6.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	6.2	11.0	3.9	
Not in central city -----	80 640	13.9	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	5.2	11.0	3.5	
Urban -----	56 825	15.0	3.7	1.0	.8	1.1	.8	.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	4.5	9.8	3.0	
Inside urbanized area -----	53 471	14.9	3.5	.9	.8	1.1	.8	.9	1.1	.9	1.2	4.5	9.8	3.0	
Outside urbanized area -----	3 354	17.1	5.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	6.0	9.7	3.1	
Rural -----	23 815	11.3	4.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	7.3	12.7	6.2	
Place of 10,000 or more -----	78 504	26.7	5.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.1	6.1	13.8	5.0	
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	58 200	25.3	5.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	6.6	12.4	5.1	
Rural -----	175 775	21.2	6.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	12.2	16.0	8.5	
COUNTY															
Adams County -----	11 593	25.3	6.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.5	8.5	18.2	9.1	
Antelope County -----	3 045	23.3	8.0	3.1	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.8	14.9	19.4	9.9	
Arthur County -----	187	1.6	5.9	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.0	1.1	1.1	—	5.4	23.5	
Banner County -----	305	14.8	8.9	3.0	1.6	3.0	1.6	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.0	—	12.0	—	
Blaine County -----	268	19.0	12.3	—	.4	1.9	—	1.9	1.5	3.7	4.5	70.0	6.8	3.3	
Boone County -----	2 560	20.0	8.6	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	9.4	8.7	4.9	
Box Butte County -----	4 898	19.4	5.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	7.3	13.6	6.5	
Boyd County -----	1 148	21.8	7.7	3.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.1	7.0	5.2	5.8	33.3	37.1	5.9	
Brown County -----	1 499	25.8	7.1	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.7	19.8	16.0	7.9	
Buffalo County -----	13 736	23.5	6.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.6	7.0	15.9	2.7	
Burt County -----	3 139	22.5	5.6	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.5	11.2	10.0	9.5	
Butler County -----	3 253	26.2	6.8	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.7	10.0	16.7	8.1	
Cass County -----	7 797	17.8	4.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.5	7.0	14.5	7.2	
Cedar County -----	3 652	14.6	6.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.6	13.2	10.5	4.9	
Chase County -----	1 704	19.9	9.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.6	3.0	3.1	14.1	14.6	17.7	
Cherry County -----	2 438	26.9	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	14.1	18.2	6.0	
Cheyenne County -----	3 851	24.1	7.4	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.9	16.9	5.3	
Clay County -----	2 741	18.1	6.9	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.2	15.4	17.6	7.0	
Collfax County -----	3 562	16.5	6.5	1.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	5.9	11.3	6.4	
Cuming County -----	3 851	20.9	7.3	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	10.6	10.5	9.5	
Custer County -----	4 953	20.2	5.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3	13.4	14.4	10.7	
Dakota County -----	6 035	24.8	5.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.9	9.0	11.8	6.8	
Dawes County -----	3 327	28.0	6.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	6.9	12.1	4.6	
Dawson County -----	7 829	27.7	5.7	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	6.7	11.4	6.6	
Deuel County -----	915	24.9	8.0	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.7	2.5	18.2	13.0	20.2	
Dixon County -----	2 338	21.0	8.3	2.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.8	12.7	11.5	7.7	
Dodge County -----	13 445	22.4	6.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	9.7	15.7	7.2	
Douglas County -----	161 113	21.9	5.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	6.5	11.7	4.0	
Dundy County -----	1 085	26.1	7.4	.7	.6	2.5	.8	3.6	1.6	3.2	2.7	26.2	16.3	5.5	
Fillmore County -----	2 829	27.7	7.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	16.3	16.8	6.8	
Franklin County -----	1 655	21.8	7.3	1.9	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.1	2.5	3.4	4.3	19.2	12.7	9.3	
Frontier County -----	1 206	24.9	6.2	4.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.0	5.6	2.6	2.2	8.4	14.1	7.2	
Furnas County -----	2 334	25.1	7.1	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.2	23.5	18.3	7.7	
Gage County -----	9 019	28.8	5.2	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.9	5.8	12.3	4.9	
Garden County -----	1 040	23.9	9.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	15.3	16.3	8.4	
Garfield County -----	864	16.9	7.4	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	22.0	15.1	7.9	
Gosper County -----	764	16.4	6.7	.9	2.4	4.5	2.4	4.3	.9	1.4	4.1	7.7	14.4	6.6	
Grant County -----	303	29.0	7.3	2.3	5.9	1.7	4.6	1.7	6.9	2.0	1.7	43.5	21.3	9.7	
Grant County -----	1 133	25.0	7.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.7	23.5	12.7	2.7	
Greeley County -----	18 678	26.3	6.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	6.2	14.1	5.6	
Hamilton County -----	3 235	25.5	6.7	1.9	2.1	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	10.8	16.4	15.8	
Harlan County -----	1 585	24.4	6.1	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	18.1	33.5	12.7	
Hayes County -----	480	23.1	7.1	3.5	6.7	2.5	6.7	2.5	5.8	3.8	2.9	12.1	20.4	6.0	
Hitchcock County -----	1 467	27.1	6.5	1.3	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	21.3	17.3	15.4	
Holt County -----	4 744	21.8	7.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.7	10.4	9.7	6.5	
Hooker County -----	332	18.1	4.5	.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	.6	1.2	2.1	—	21.1	26.2	
Howard County -----	2 309	18.5	6.4	1.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	11.8	18.5	6.6	
Jefferson County -----	3 634	29.6	6.3	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	11.4	17.5	6.3	
Johnson County -----	1 940	25.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	4.3	1.0	2.8	12.1	17.6	6.1	
Kearney County -----	2 523	17.6	8.5	4.4	3.0	4.0	3.2	4.0	5.3	4.6	4.0	8.0	10.1	5.7	

Table 102. Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent allocated												Specified owner, selected monthly owner costs		Specified renter, gross rent
	Occupied housing units	Year structure built	Bedrooms	Plumbing facilities	Source of water	Sewage disposal	Kitchen facilities	Telephone in unit	House heating fuel	Vehicles available	Year householder moved into unit	Specified owner, selected monthly owner costs			
												With a mortgage	Not mortgaged		
COUNTY—Con.															
Keith County	3 430	18.7	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	.6	2.0	7.0	15.7	3.4	
Keya Paha County	419	26.0	7.9	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.1	4.5	2.9	10.0	17.1	—	
Kimball County	1 650	23.1	6.1	1.2	.8	1.7	.8	1.7	2.7	1.8	2.2	15.0	4.9	4.6	
Knox County	3 817	20.6	6.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	11.7	13.4	7.3	
Lancaster County	82 759	19.1	6.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	5.4	9.7	3.7	
Lincoln County	12 676	26.5	4.3	.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	.9	1.6	1.2	2.0	5.3	14.4	4.7	
Logan County	320	13.8	4.1	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.8	.9	3.1	12.9	9.2	6.1	
Loup County	276	20.3	1.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.1	2.9	27.3	13.6	9.1	
McPherson County	212	24.5	2.4	.5	3.3	1.4	3.3	1.4	.5	—	1.4	—	26.7	9.1	
Madison County	12 283	22.3	5.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	8.7	13.6	4.8	
Merrick County	3 061	18.1	5.4	.9	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.8	11.6	13.7	10.0	
Morrill County	2 083	26.8	8.1	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	19.9	15.0	8.7	
Nance County	1 585	19.1	4.4	2.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	3.8	2.6	1.6	8.8	13.9	6.8	
Nemaha County	3 079	25.9	5.3	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.5	11.4	17.9	8.0	
Nuckolls County	2 359	30.0	7.8	3.0	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	13.3	22.5	17.0	
Otoe County	5 657	26.9	6.2	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	10.0	14.4	12.2	
Pawnee County	1 408	28.3	5.9	1.6	1.8	3.8	2.1	3.6	3.0	2.3	4.8	13.5	13.5	11.9	
Perkins County	1 283	19.1	7.6	2.0	4.0	.9	3.8	1.0	2.1	3.7	1.1	6.5	7.6	4.1	
Phelps County	3 769	23.3	6.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.6	10.2	15.9	3.2	
Pierce County	2 929	22.1	6.1	1.7	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	14.7	29.9	12.8	
Platte County	10 954	18.4	6.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	6.0	13.1	5.8	
Polk County	2 223	16.5	6.4	3.2	2.7	3.9	2.7	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.2	6.2	7.9	1.6	
Red Willow County	4 723	26.8	8.3	1.4	1.1	1.9	.8	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	13.4	13.0	4.0	
Richardson County	4 120	32.2	5.3	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.9	11.7	18.8	6.1	
Rock County	798	22.3	5.4	1.5	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.6	3.6	2.4	3.1	20.5	16.3	16.7	
Saline County	4 829	25.1	7.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.9	11.5	11.1	4.3	
Sarpy County	33 960	16.0	4.1	.9	.9	1.1	.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	3.9	10.6	2.8	
Saunders County	6 809	21.0	5.5	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	9.7	12.0	4.8	
Scotts Bluff County	14 056	24.8	6.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.0	6.1	11.8	4.7	
Seward County	5 432	21.8	5.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	7.1	11.9	6.5	
Sheridan County	2 618	23.5	9.3	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.1	3.4	1.9	2.0	12.8	23.0	8.4	
Sherman County	1 431	25.9	7.2	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.2	5.5	2.9	2.5	15.7	24.7	15.8	
Sioux County	612	19.1	4.6	.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.3	5.6	2.1	1.8	5.7	17.6	12.0	
Stanton County	2 167	20.8	7.2	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.4	16.8	5.8	
Thayer County	2 669	22.8	7.4	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.7	10.2	19.7	4.3	
Thomas County	316	26.6	6.3	1.6	3.8	3.5	2.2	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.2	11.4	21.3	11.3	
Thurston County	2 288	19.4	7.9	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	14.5	14.4	7.5	
Valley County	2 141	25.2	4.8	1.7	3.0	1.8	3.2	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.1	6.7	17.1	6.4	
Washington County	6 017	18.2	5.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	4.9	10.4	5.3	
Wayne County	3 232	20.0	7.2	2.2	1.6	2.0	.9	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	5.3	10.6	2.5	
Webster County	1 755	22.0	6.7	3.3	3.8	2.3	3.7	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.6	9.7	13.8	5.7	
Wheeler County	350	33.1	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	11.4	4.9	4.9	25.0	12.5	6.3	
York County	5 467	22.8	4.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.3	6.8	15.2	3.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alliance city	3 685	20.6	4.4	1.0	1.1	.8	1.1	.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	8.0	15.4	4.9	
Auburn city	1 431	31.7	4.5	.9	1.3	2.0	1.3	.9	1.7	1.7	3.4	6.6	14.5	5.6	
Aurora city	1 477	23.6	7.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	.9	1.3	2.4	2.1	1.3	7.2	10.8	16.5	
Beatrice city	5 206	31.4	4.3	1.1	.6	1.4	.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	2.2	4.3	10.1	4.9	
Bellevue city	11 429	22.1	4.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.3	13.8	2.8	
Blair city	2 584	21.7	5.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	5.3	8.2	3.1	
Broken Bow city	1 590	16.6	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.7	9.6	16.8	14.3	
Central City city	1 125	20.2	5.4	.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.0	.6	2.0	1.4	2.3	12.1	9.9	
Chadron city	2 065	32.4	6.8	.4	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	5.1	10.9	4.8	
Chalco CDP	2 285	1.7	3.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.9	3.0	19.7	5.3	
Columbus city	7 477	18.5	5.8	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.9	12.3	4.8	
Cozad city	1 564	38.6	6.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	6.8	6.4	4.6	
Crete city	1 771	25.6	5.8	1.4	.4	.3	—	.3	1.4	—	.7	10.9	10.0	1.8	
David City city	1 031	26.9	4.9	.4	.5	1.2	.5	.9	.7	1.2	1.9	7.8	16.5	6.5	
Fairbury city	1 937	33.0	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	7.6	18.6	5.8	
Falls City city	2 093	33.4	4.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.9	1.9	2.9	9.8	19.5	6.0	
Fremont city	9 427	23.9	6.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	9.7	16.1	6.6	
Gering city	3 034	19.0	7.0	1.0	1.3	.8	.9	.9	1.1	.8	2.0	4.5	10.6	2.4	
Gothenburg city	1 303	31.1	4.7	.6	1.8	1.1	3.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	.6	4.0	7.3	—	
Grand Island city	15 244	27.3	6.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	5.2	13.4	5.0	
Hastings city	9 127	28.4	5.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	8.2	20.3	8.9	
Holdrege city	2 356	23.7	5.4	1.1	.9	1.2	.7	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	9.0	15.7	2.5	
Kearney city	8 973	27.9	6.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.6	5.1	14.6	1.7	
Kimball city	1 053	20.3	4.9	.5	.6	.6	—	.6	.9	—	1.0	12.8	4.0	—	
La Vista city	3 337	18.4	3.5	.7	.6	.9	.6	.9	1.1	.4	.9	2.6	—	1.8	
Lexington city	2 610	27.4	4.6	.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.7	5.3	12.6	5.5	
Lincoln city	75 402	19.9	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	5.4	9.4	3.6	
McCook city	3 353	28.5	8.0	1.0	.9	1.4	.6	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	11.7	10.8	4.3	
Minden city	1 146	16.3	7.7	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.3	
Nebraska City city	2 711	30.9	6.0	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.2	9.9	13.5	9.6	
Norfolk city	8 412	24.0	4.5	.8	1.1	1.4	.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	6.1	11.7	3.8	
North Platte city	9 050	29.5	3.8	.6	1.2	1.3	.5	.8	1.3	.8	2.2	4.7	14.2	4.2	
Offutt AFB West CDP	2 618	39.7	5.2	.5	1.0	.8	.7	.5	1.2	.2	.5	—	100.0	1.1	
Ogallala city	2 044	21.1	2.4	1.7	.9	.3	.3	.7	1.1	.5	2.0	6.7	19.1	3.0	
Omaha city	133 842	24.6	5.7	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	6.6	11.8	4.1	
O'Neill city	1 588	20.3	6.0	.3	.3	1.0	.3	1.0	.8	1.2	1.0	8.2	4.2	2.8	
Papillion city	3 349	12.2	4.2	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.9	10.8	4.6	
Plattsmouth city	2 328	22.2	3.4	.4	.7	1.6	.6	1.5	.7	.8	1.8	5.8	10.2	4.0	
Ralston city	2 351	11.6	3.0	1.7	.5	.6	.5	.2	1.7	.6	1.0	7.1	5.8	4.2	
Schuyler city	1 630	16.7	6.9	.6	2.7	1.2	1.4	.9	1.2	1.7	1.4	4.9	11.1	6.9	

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 102. **Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Occupied housing units	Percent allocated											Specified owner, se- lected monthly owner costs		Specified renter, gross rent	
		Year structure built	Bedrooms	Plumbing facilities	Source of water	Sewage disposal	Kitchen facilities	Telephone in unit	House heating fuel	Vehicles available	Year house- holder moved into unit	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
Scottsbluff city -----	5 588	31.2	6.0	.4	.9	1.1	.5	.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.7	8.2	5.4		
Seward city -----	2 009	18.0	4.2	.7	.6	1.1	.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	4.2	10.7	7.3		
Sidney city -----	2 457	26.1	6.7	.8	1.4	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	17.2	4.2		
Skyline CDP -----	770	1.7	5.6	.6	2.2	1.4	.6	.6	1.4	1.7	.6	7.0	20.2	—		
South Sioux City city -----	3 648	26.7	4.1	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	7.4	9.9	6.6		
Valentine city -----	1 182	30.9	6.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	12.7	20.5	6.3		
Wahoo city -----	1 482	25.4	4.8	.7	2.5	.7	1.8	.7	1.4	.9	1.3	1.6	8.5	1.7		
Wayne city -----	1 705	22.0	6.6	.5	—	.3	—	.3	.9	1.3	.3	4.1	11.6	2.3		
West Point city -----	1 310	33.9	8.4	3.4	5.1	3.8	4.5	3.4	7.9	5.0	4.3	5.2	10.3	8.5		
York city -----	3 130	24.3	3.8	.9	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	.7	1.4	5.0	10.1	3.5		

Table 103. **Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area	Occupied housing units	Percent allocated											Specified owner, selected monthly owner costs		Specified renter, gross rent	
		Year structure built	Bedrooms	Plumbing facilities	Source of water	Sewage disposal	Kitchen facilities	Telephone in unit	House heating fuel	Vehicles available	Year householder moved into unit	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged			
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	2 806	21.6	7.7	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	14.9	14.6	8.7		
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.)-----	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—		
Omaha Reservation, IA-NE (pt.)-----	1 745	19.9	7.6	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	15.8	16.4	9.1		
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE--SD (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pine Ridge Trust Lands (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.)-----	46	41.3	—	—	4.3	—	4.3	—	13.0	17.4	10.9	25.0	37.5	55.6		
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation (pt.)-----	46	41.3	—	—	4.3	—	4.3	—	13.0	17.4	10.9	25.0	37.5	55.6		
Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Trust Lands (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Santee Reservation, NE -----	254	26.0	9.1	1.6	.8	.8	.8	2.4	3.9	5.1	5.1	16.7	9.1	10.9		
Winnebago Reservation, NE -----	755	22.3	8.1	3.4	1.2	2.5	.9	2.5	4.4	3.3	2.6	10.5	8.3	5.1		
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA																
All areas -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ponca TDSA, NE (state)-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 104. Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units		State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	660 621	21.6	COUNTY—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Keith County	4 938	20.0
Urban	428 627	14.4	Keya Paha County	584	48.6
Inside urbanized area	278 693	13.9	Kimball County	1 967	22.0
Central place	222 691	13.7	Knox County	4 799	40.4
Urban fringe	56 002	14.7	Lancaster County	86 734	14.4
Outside urbanized area	149 934	15.5	Lincoln County	14 210	18.6
Place of 10,000 or more	83 057	15.3	Logan County	387	49.9
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	66 877	15.7	Loup County	399	49.1
Rural	231 994	34.9	McPherson County	257	50.2
Place of 1,000 to 2,499	43 563	45.6	Madison County	13 069	20.7
Place of less than 1,000	62 161	47.7	Merrick County	3 533	26.9
Other rural	126 270	24.9	Morrill County	2 530	44.2
Rural farm	—	—	Nance County	1 807	42.6
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA			Nemaha County	3 432	24.4
Inside metropolitan area	307 927	14.7	Nuckolls County	2 699	45.7
In central city	222 691	13.7	Otoe County	6 137	24.5
Not in central city	85 236	17.5	Pawnee County	1 674	36.0
Urban	59 506	14.6	Perkins County	1 537	39.2
Inside urbanized area	56 002	14.7	Phelps County	4 084	23.6
Outside urbanized area	3 504	13.9	Pierce County	3 177	39.5
Rural	25 730	24.1	Platte County	11 716	21.7
Outside metropolitan area	352 694	27.6	Polk County	2 742	37.6
Urban	146 430	15.5	Red Willow County	5 279	18.2
Inside urbanized area	—	—	Richardson County	4 704	23.0
Outside urbanized area	146 430	15.5	Rock County	1 001	46.5
Place of 10,000 or more	83 057	15.3	Saline County	5 299	27.2
Place of 2,500 to 9,999	63 373	15.8	Sarpy County	35 994	15.6
Rural	206 264	36.2	Saunders County	7 594	28.6
COUNTY			Scotts Bluff County	15 514	21.6
Adams County	12 491	19.2	Seward County	5 908	26.6
Antelope County	3 478	40.3	Sheridan County	3 211	34.6
Arthur County	242	49.6	Sherman County	1 874	45.5
Banner County	366	45.9	Sioux County	869	47.3
Blaine County	381	48.0	Stanton County	2 355	29.0
Boone County	2 878	36.4	Thayer County	3 017	39.3
Box Butte County	5 534	15.7	Thomas County	1 404	49.3
Boyd County	1 538	45.4	Thurston County	2 548	47.3
Brown County	1 950	41.0	Valley County	2 469	23.6
Buffalo County	14 538	22.0	Washington County	6 378	19.4
Burt County	3 740	39.4	Wayne County	5 147	24.8
Butler County	3 801	35.8	Webster County	2 018	42.0
Cass County	8 951	26.8	Wheeler County	5 561	49.0
Cedar County	4 149	41.0	York County	5 861	22.9
Chase County	2 011	42.4	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		
Cherry County	3 023	22.9	Alliance city	4 108	12.3
Cheyenne County	4 345	23.5	Auburn city	1 555	15.9
Clay County	3 173	46.1	Aurora city	1 588	15.7
Colfax County	3 971	27.7	Beatrice city	5 532	16.3
Cuming County	4 132	28.6	Bellevue city	11 960	15.9
Custer County	5 728	33.6	Blair city	2 717	11.9
Dakota County	6 496	24.5	Broken Bow city	1 714	17.0
Dawes County	3 909	22.2	Central City city	1 230	15.7
Dawson County	9 021	18.8	Chadron city	2 333	12.0
Deuel County	1 075	48.6	Chalco CDP	2 399	12.0
Dixon County	2 613	43.8	Columbus city	7 812	16.4
Dodge County	14 601	21.9	Cozad city	1 725	16.1
Douglas County	172 335	14.2	Crete city	1 865	12.4
Dundy County	1 326	36.1	David City city	1 142	48.2
Fillmore County	3 102	39.3	Fairbury city	2 216	16.1
Franklin County	1 950	44.7	Falls City city	2 314	12.4
Frontier County	1 565	40.1	Fremont city	9 850	16.5
Furnas County	2 905	42.0	Gering city	3 167	14.2
Gage County	9 735	23.1	Gothenburg city	1 410	16.1
Garden County	1 343	37.5	Grand Island city	15 855	14.9
Garfield County	1 021	47.8	Hastings city	9 846	15.6
Gosper County	1 212	48.8	Holdrege city	2 526	16.0
Grant County	425	49.9	Kearney city	9 372	14.9
Greeley County	1 284	42.5	Kimball city	1 229	16.4
Hall County	19 528	17.3	La Vista city	3 502	14.0
Hamilton County	3 589	27.6	Lexington city	2 838	15.8
Harlan County	2 409	37.5	Lincoln city	79 079	13.4
Hayes County	583	48.4	McCook city	3 670	13.4
Hitchcock County	1 873	39.8	Minden city	1 236	16.3
Holt County	5 472	28.4	Nebraska City city	2 955	15.7
Hooker County	433	49.4	Norfolk city	8 877	15.1
Howard County	2 598	37.8	North Platte city	9 827	13.3
Jefferson County	4 082	22.5	Offutt AFB West CDP	2 835	13.1
Johnson County	2 153	36.9	Ogallala city	2 276	16.3
Kearney County	2 756	24.3	Omaha city	143 612	13.9
			O'Neill city	1 717	16.1
			Papillion city	3 478	16.2
			Plattsmouth city	2 495	16.2
			Ralston city	2 437	12.1
			Schuyler city	1 729	16.0

Table 104. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units		State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.			PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.		
Scottsbluff city	6 086	15.5	South Sioux City city	3 816	16.2
Seward city	2 151	16.8	Valentine city	1 332	15.7
Sidney city	2 741	16.5	Wahoo city	1 570	16.2
Skyline CDP	787	20.7	Wayne city	1 830	15.8
			West Point city	1 388	15.9
			York city	3 323	16.1

Table 105. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

American Indian Area	Housing units		American Indian Area	Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND			AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND—Con.		
All areas -----	3 190	46.8	Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation and Trust Lands, KS-NE (pt.) -----	50	48.0
Iowa Reservation, KS-NE (pt.) -----	5	40.0	Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Reservation (pt.) -----	50	48.0
Omaha Reservation, IA-NE (pt.) -----	1 938	46.9	Sac and Fox (KS-NE) Trust Lands (pt.) -----	—	—
			Santee Reservation, NE -----	338	46.4
			Winnebago Reservation, NE -----	849	47.1
			TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA		
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE-SD (pt.) -----	10	10.0	All areas -----	8	50.0
Pine Ridge Trust Lands (pt.) -----	10	10.0	Ponca TDSA, NE (state) -----	8	50.0

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were “split” in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix “Z” represents a “crews-of-vessels” entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region*Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

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United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/ block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
  
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Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
 County "A"
 County "B"
 County "C"
 Place "X"
 Place "Y"
 Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion under "Group Quarters.") Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of

separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, (a total of ten unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar

places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a is asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to eliminate one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on land of less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road or creek, or another piece of land.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar as that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked at all housing units in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was also obtained.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger.

For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of one acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than one acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger.

For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

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Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.) basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal,

or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family on the property with business or medical offices from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee is normally charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property, (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc). The costs for utilities and fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes nor fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported are the regular monthly payment, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans), real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned

by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses and mobile homes on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as “months vacant”) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the “Less than 1 month” interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

FARM POPULATION

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if (1) the housing unit is located on a property of one acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata samples (PUMS).

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”). Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Institutions include schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere; hospital wards for drug/ alcohol abuse; rooms for long-term care patients in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; juvenile institutions, including homes, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or residential-care facilities for neglected, abused, and dependent children; and correctional institutions, including halfway houses operated for correctional purposes. “Staff residents”; that is, staff personnel who live at the institution are classified with the “Noninstitutional group quarters” population.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

- Rooming Houses
- Group Homes
- Religious Group Quarters
- College Quarters Off Campus

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

- College Dormitories
- Military Quarters
- Agriculture Workers’ Dormitories
- Other Workers’ Dormitories
- Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)
- Visible in Street Locations
- Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals
- Crews of Maritime Vessels
- Staff Residents of Institutions
- Other Nonhousehold Living Situations
- Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with

infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions. (For more information on “Group Quarters,” see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category “Not computed.” This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who

classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the data on Hispanic origin of the householder based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, non-sampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin of the householder are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format

of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Also, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group. Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. (For more information on "Hispanic Origin," see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is

occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income “in kind” from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of

the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

In income tabulations for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households that reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal

tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. (For more detailed information on "Income in 1989," see 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics*.)

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data for fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the

structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cook-stove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were “now married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under “Contract Rent.”)

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure “congregate” housing which is generally considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989” for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, or flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs.”

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family

houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage, or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" are usually shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate underutilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of

the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data. This item was asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria; size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. (For more information, on "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989," see 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics*.)

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and

racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. In this report, data are presented for housing units classified by the race of the householder. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 1 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese.

In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Filipino” or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Japanese” and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Asian Indian” and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Korean” and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Vietnamese” and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 1 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following race categories or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 1 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/ Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. Since sample processing included additional editing, there may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander."

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

Another difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category. (For more information on "Race," see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

Figure 1. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include state, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate

question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second and junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage which gives the lender a claim against the property which is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first monthly mortgage payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data are usually shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on

a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A

telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information is collected from the long-form questionnaire and is shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in

continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as “other vacant.” For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified” units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more” is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included

if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes are also excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question was also asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the household head moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition; that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place, the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or mobile home or

trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods and are still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items since respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older year structure built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see below the discussion on “Comparability”) may result in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by showing a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of

items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products and are used to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/ enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/ enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/ enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation

areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}$$

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}} = \frac{\sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}}{\hat{Y}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE_{9,948} = \sqrt{\frac{9,948 \times 16.0 \times 21,220}{100}} = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \text{ to } 9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{\$6.7} &= \sqrt{\$SE_{\$62.6}^2 + \$SE_{\$55.9}^2} = \sqrt{\$0.94^2 + \$0.95^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) &\$ \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 &\text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948 / 9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE_{\$1.07} &= \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \cdot \$ \frac{\sqrt{179^2 + 188^2}}{\$9948^2 + \$9314^2} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) &\$ \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 &\text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/ nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/ Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure	109
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	110
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	
	White Householder	
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	
	Value	
1	Less than \$20,000	
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	
9	\$300,000 or more	
10	Other ¹	
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	1
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	2
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	3
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{\hat{p}}{B} \sqrt{100 - \hat{p}}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nebraska

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.
- Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.
- Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.
- A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.
- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.
- Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.
- Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.
- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| If rent is paid: | Multiply rent by: | If rent is paid: | Divide rent by: |
| By the day | 30 | 4 times a year | 3 |
| By the week | 4 | 2 times a year | 6 |
| Every other week | 2 | Once a year | 12 |
- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
- Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.
- Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.
- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.
- If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.
- If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.
- H18.** A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.
- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
- b.** *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
 If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input checked="" type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■ <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

Husband/wife Brother/sister
 Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Father/mother or Grandchild
 Stepson/stepdaughter Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner
 Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative

Male Female

White
 Black or Negro
 Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
 Eskimo
 Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
 Chinese Japanese
 Filipino Asian Indian
 Hawaiian Samoan
 Korean Guamanian
 Vietnamese Other API
 Other race (Print race)

a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?
 Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
 No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?
 Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
 No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
 A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —
 Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
 Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?
 Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?
 Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?
 Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
 Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	G. DO		ID	
			E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	
C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant						
C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No						

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

INSTRUCTION:
 Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
 Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
 Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
 Yes, contract to purchase }
 No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
 Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

Yes, taxes included in payment
 No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

Yes, insurance included in payment
 No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

Yes
 No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
 Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
 Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
 Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

9
8
7
6
5
4
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2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Skip to 28
 Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Drove alone 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 people 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes
 No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1990 1980 to 1984
 1989 1979 or earlier
 1988 Never worked
 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service,
 Wholesale trade government, etc.)
 Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
 State GOVERNMENT employee
 Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-6
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-5

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA’s), urbanized areas (UA’s), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau’s Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two standard PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

There also is a special 3-percent "elderly" file with the same geography as the 5-percent sample. Included are households with at least one person age 60 or more and all members of those households.

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files, SSTF's, Census EEO File, and County-to-County Migration File. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3. CENDATA™ also offers the entire Census EEO File.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/ Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for American Indian

and Alaska Native areas (AIANA's), States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/ CCD's), places (incorporated and census designated), the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/ GICS™ tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990

census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places). This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the

same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Maps and More*. A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- **TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.** A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- **Census and You.** The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- **Monthly Product Announcement.** A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- **Census Catalog and Guide.** A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-344-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-259-0056
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/ Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census

Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and

unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau’s Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau’s many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in “2” and “7.” The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in “2” and “7,” covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions

and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
 Number of rooms in unit
 Tenure—owned or rented
 Value of home or monthly rent
 Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
 Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
 Education—enrollment and attainment
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
 Ancestry
 Language spoken at home
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Disability
 Fertility
 Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
 Labor force
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Place of work and journey to work
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989
 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Plumbing and kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Heating fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on housing census subjects such as structural and utilization characteristics in metropolitan areas	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description	
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's	
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ²	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each county or county equivalent, minor civil division, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. Data are also provided for each major race and for workers of Hispanic origin cross-classified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

Maps are not available.